FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FALL OF FORT MACON.

We have the following details of this event, which took place on Friday last, when the enemy opened fire from strong batteries of heavy Parrot and other rifled guns and mortars planted within 1,400 yards of the Fort, and behind very high sand-banks, which prevented their being seen by the garrison until the fire was opened. After ten hours fire of shot and shell the Fort was breached and completely torn to pieces. The fleet outside did no damage whatever to the Fort. Most of the guns in the Fort were disabled, including all that could have been brought to bear upon the enemy.

Under these circumstances Col. White surrendered the Fort with the honors of war, the officers retaining their side arms. All the baggage of the officers and men was saved. Col. White and 155 of his command was brought to the main Cape Fear Bar yesterday (Monday) afternoon, on board the U. S. gunboat Chippewa, where they were transferred to one of our transport steamers under a flag of truce. They reached town at 12 o'clock last night. The remainder of the men composing the garrison were sent through the Sound to Newbern, we presume. They are all on parole.

The loss on our side was seven killed and eighteen wounded, two of them mortally. The latter two were left in the Fort.

P. S.—We have just learned that fire upon the Fort was opened at a quarter before six on Friday morning, and that the engagement between the Fort and batteries was kept up until about 7 o'clock that evening, when the Fort became wholly untenable and was surrendered as above.

All the guns on the side of the Fort *opposite* to that attacked were dismounted. All but three of the guns bearing upon the enemy's batteries were dismounted. The enemy's central battery of breaching guns was within 1100 yards. The right and left flanking mortar batteries were more distant.

It turns out that the report of fifteen of our men having been killed in a scout undertaken some time since against the enemy's pickets is untrue. One man only was even wounded and none killed until Friday last, the day of the attack.

Wilmington Journal, 29th.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, By the construction which, in practice, has been given to the Constitution of the State, the Speaker of the Senate, in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, shall exercise the powers of Governor by virtue of his office as Speaker, and without vacating the same; which said office of Speaker must cease and determine with that of the incumbent as a Senator, upon the election of his successor in the next succeeding Senate—and the same construction would apply to the succession of the Speaker of the House of Commons to the exercise of the powers of Governor; and, *whereas*, according to this construction, a vacancy will take place in the office of Governor from and after the day of the next election on the first Thursday in August next, until the first day of January, A. D., 1863, against which it is the duty of this Convention to provide; therefore,

1. *Be it ordained*, &c., That the person who shall be elected Governor of this State at the next regular election on the first Thursday in August next, as now provided for by law, shall also fill the office and discharge the duties of Governor of this State from the 2d Monday of September, until his successor shall be qualified.

2. The proper returning officers of every county shall, as soon as the result of the election is known in his county, transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the votes taken in his county for Governor, which statement shall be made up from the poll books of his county, as is now prescribed by law.

3. That the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and Comptroller, shall, on the 4th Thursday in August next, and in the presence of the Governor, proceed to examine said returns and ascertain and declare what person shall have received the greatest number of votes, whereupon the Governor shall issue his proclamation declaring such person duly elected Governor of this State from the 2d Monday of September, A. D., 1862, until his successor shall be qualified.

4. That the person so declared and proclaimed Governor, as aforesaid, shall, on the 2d Monday of September 1862, appear before some Judge of the Supreme Court or some one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, and take and subscribe the oath now prescribed by law for the qualification of Governor of this State, and shall immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, which oath, so taken and subscribed, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

5. That his Excellency Henry T. Clark shall continue to hold the office and discharge all the duties of Governor of this State from the first Thursday in August until the 2d Monday in Sept. next, or until his successor shall be qualified, as fully to all intents and purposes as he has heretofore done, and shall receive the usual salary in proportion to his extended term of service.

Fifteenth Regiment at Yorktown.—A friend has furnished us with the following correct list of the killed and wounded of this regiment, in the recent skirmish with the enemy on Warwick river. We learn that only 500 of the regiment were engaged, against three or four times their number. The enemy had taken possession of the rifle pits, and the 15th fought them two hours and fifteen minutes, without aid from any quarter, and at length drove them back with heavy loss:

Killed.—Col. McKinney; Private Yandells, company B; Joseph Towery, company D; William Finch, company D; Francis Gilbert, company F; 5th Sergeant H. M. Clendenin, company H; Privates Elmsley Steel, company H; Hardy Wood, company H; James H. Parker, company I; William Boon, company K; J. S. Fooshee, company M; M. H. Bennett, company M—12.

Wounded.—Capt. S. F. Stansell, company A, dangerously; 2d Sergeant, A. V. Helms, company D, mortally; Corporal B. G. Coon, company B; Private Thos. Mills, since dead, company B; Private Francis Cuthbertson, company B; W. C. Wolf, company B; F. R. Barcrew, company B; Jas. Downs, since dead, company D; John Sherrard, company E; W. A. Avera, company F; Jno. McDonald and Francis Morrison, company F; Samuel D. Gordon, company G; W. G. C. Bradshaw, company H; C. C. McMurray, John L. Ray, W. H. Guthrie, F. R. Mays, company H; Richard Green, company I; 2d Lieut. J. J. Reid, company K; Ord. Serg. R. W. Thomas, company K, 2d Serg. G. H. Griffin, company K; 4th Serg. J. B. Armstrong, company K; 1st Corp. John Dillard, 3d do. William Thompson, since dead; Private S. R. Hilliard, J. W. J. Melton, J. W. Batts, J. H. Freeman, all company K; Brevet 2d Lt. L. J. Merritt, company M; Private S. M. Rigsbee, company M. Lt. Merritt, who was wounded in the arm, passed thro' this place on Saturday, on his way home. We are glad to hear that his wound is not a dangerous one.

Raleigh Standard.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The old 26th Regiment will soon be in good fighting condition again. By the way, I wonder why they have never called ours of the 14th of March a "masterly retreat." We out-fought, out-marched, out-waded and out-swam almost any regiment engaged. We are now in for the war. Well, we were going to do that very thing, so that the conscript law we can overlook. We never intended to leave our portion of the work half finished. We trusted the counterpart to this war would never come, but it did, and we are as ready and willing to meet the invader as those who were most anxious for the separation. Our regiment has been re-organized. A great many of the old officers were defeated or resigned. They left us with heavy hearts. To leave the very men whom they had persuaded to enlist—who had honored them with office—to abandon them, as it were, at the most critical time, was, they were well aware, to adopt a course which they could not explain; for if not alarmed in view of the impending danger, there is certainly an appearance of great selfishness thus to secure their own safety. We ought to take our choice, either never to enter a field where there are enemies, or never to turn aside from our path should the field be full of enemies.

We trust that our officers will, if we get into another battle, reinforce us in time, if the force of the enemy is overwhelming, or if they know any portion of our troops are not called volunteers or regulars. We never intend to give up the contest. If we intended basely to submit, we should not have borne the expense and toil we have already endured. We have some idea of the oppressive taxation, the withering sarcasm, the biting vituperation, the malignant abuse, and the crushing humiliation that fall to the lot of a conquered people. Whether the war be long or short, we intend to do our whole duty to our country. We trust that the blood that flowed at Newbern flowed not in vain. It ought to make heroes of the living. Every man in our State ought to resolve to become a soldier, and every soldier ought to resolve to do all in his power. In this way the war will soon be ended—otherwise we may soon cast a last look on the evening beams of the sun of North Carolina's glory. CHATHAM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In some of your issues you recommended the Ladies in our State to engage in collecting money to assist in building a boat to be clad with iron, for the defence of our coast.

Mrs. George Fooshee, in this vicinity, has engaged in this business, and is much encouraged in the prospect of collecting a good sum, which will be sent to you as soon as information is received that they have commenced building the boat.

This is written to encourage others to engage in the same business. If some Lady in each neighborhood would engage in the business there might be money enough collected to build several boats. It ought to be done soon.

The quantity of news this morning again crowds out some communications already in type.

The Fayetteville Observer has copied from the Recorder of last week the account of the affair at Gillett's, and suggests that it is from the pen of Capt. Turner. This is a mistake; the severity of Capt. Turner's hurt unfitted him for anything of the kind. But the materials of the account were furnished by an officer who was actively engaged in the affair, and upon whose accuracy we have the most perfect reliance.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Turner is gradually improving, yet much care and prudence is still required to effect his entire recovery.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

POSTMASTERS.—A long list of appointments by the President and Senate is published in the Richmond Enquirer. Among them the following from N. Carolina:

James G. Cook, Fayetteville.
George T. Cook, Raleigh.
Daniel Dickson, Wilmington.
John Taylor, Goldsborough.

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, on the 17th ult., by R. C. Belden, Esq., HUGH McL. CAMERON, and RACHAEL, eldest daughter of Angus B. Cameron.

On the 23d ult., by Rev. A. McQueen, Mr. DUNCAN C. CARMICHAEL, of Marion Dist., S. C., and Miss SALLIE E., daughter of A. E. McKinnon, Esq., of Richmond county.

DIED,

In this town, on the 29th ult., Mr. DUNCAN A. CAMERON, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Cool Spring Street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In Robeson, Jan. 10, 1862, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Col. Donald McQueen, and daughter of the late Col. James McQueen.

In the Confederate Military Hospital in Nashville, Tenn., in November, 1861, ARCHIBALD NEIL, son of Malcom & Nancy McDonald, of Cumberland county, aged 26 years.

Of Diptheria, in the neighborhood of Galatia Church, on the 8th of April, Mrs. NANCY RAE, in the 56th year of her age.

In this county, on the 11th April, Mrs. HEPSEY J. PERRY, aged 36 years, 1 month and four days, and on the 15th, FRANCES A. PERRY, aged 7 years, 9 months and 1 day,—wife and daughter of John A. C. Perry.

In Bladen county, on the 9th inst., Mr. JOSHUA JESSUP, in his 76th year.

At the Hospital at Kinston, on the 24th April, from the effects of a wound in the jaw, received the night of the 13th in a skirmish with the enemy, Private LOVE MELVIN, of Capt. Strange's Company, 2d Cavalry, 19th Reg't N. C. Troops. At the call of his country, like a patriot and lover of liberty, he was ready to sacrifice his life in his country's cause rather than the ruthless hordes of Lincoln should ever succeed in subjugating the South. The love of liberty and his country were so powerful in his heart, he could not willingly stay at home while the invader was approaching. On the 29th of June last he volunteered, not for 6 or 12 months, but for the period of the war. He was ever ready to perform any duty as a soldier, and was esteemed by all his officers and company. He received the fatal blow as a valiant soldier, with his face to the enemy; and after ten days' suffering, he yielded his spirit to God who gave it. He is gone where the war-whoop and the roaring of cannon and rattling of musketry will no more be heard, and the fields will not be bristled with the glistening bayonets, and where men's garments are not dyed in the gore of human blood; but we trust all is peace with him. He leaves an aged father and mother, three sisters and a brother, to mourn his departure, and many relations and friends and his entire company the same. Thus we may say that Love was a good son and was beloved by all who knew him.

Oh Love, thou hast left us,
Whose absence we deeply feel;
But the Lord who hath bereft us
Can all our sorrows heal. L. H. H.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1862.

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.—Our hopes of the safety of this great city have been sadly blighted by the positive certainty that it was evacuated by our troops on Friday last, though it appeared not to have been occupied by the enemy up to the latest dates. The particulars, as far as we have them, will be found in another part of this paper. It seems that the enemy's fleet passed our forts without capturing them, and thus came up to the city, where there was no means of defence on the water, the iron-clad Louisiana being at some unknown point, and the other iron-clad, the Mississippi, not being ready. Gen. Lovell was there with 80,000 troops, but they seem to have been powerless, or to have considered themselves so, against the fleet; and so the city was evacuated without firing a gun.

The country is amazed at such a result. There are said to have been forts all along the river, supplied with all that was demanded, and deemed ample successfully to dispute the passage to the city; and even if they should fail, there were the iron-clad vessels provided to sink any enemy who might get there. How it can have happened in spite of all these safe-guards, is yet to be explained.

It is said, with how much truth we know not, that the enemy has no land force and no provisions above the forts, and cannot get transports containing them past the forts It is well known, too, that the yellow fever will very soon begin to play havoc with such Northern soldiers and sailors as may venture to stay there. Under these circumstances it is questioned whether the enemy has not gained a fatal victory in the capture of New Orleans. Besides, it is supposed that Lovell would immediately proceed to reinforce Beauregard; and if so, their combined forces may be able to strike a terrible blow against Buell's army at Corinth. In all these considerations there is hope. And these and every thought of honor and of interest forbid us to despond. We have to fight, if we would not be forever disgraced and ruined. And we can fight upon at least equal terms when we get the enemy away from his gunboats. Equal terms? Yes, with even better prospects, for we fight on our own soil, for our homes, our property, our honor, our liberty, our lives, and the lives of our wives and children. Courage, then, the war is yet to be fought out, and with the blessing of God, to a successful issue.

P. S. This morning's mail brings the correspondence between Com. Farragut and the Mayor of New Orleans, whose conduct is worthy of all praise. There are no later accounts by telegraph.

THE MYSTERY.—We have all been wondering where the Louisiana was when the yankee gunboats came up to New Orleans, and the only reply by telegraph was, that "she was safe." It may be that her whereabouts is explained in a dispatch from Cairo, April 23d, published in the Northern papers, that at Fort Pillow "for three days not a gun has been fired, the combatants being seemingly satisfied to save their powder until something can be accomplished by its discharge. The rebels are reported to have fourteen gunboats off the fort, together with the ram Manassas, the latter and seven of the former arriving on Sunday."

If the Louisiana was up the river, we hope she did her work promptly and went back, for she was sadly needed at New Orleans.

FORT MACON.—The loss of Fort Macon is another evidence of the uselessness of forts against the powerful inventions of modern warfare. We had about 300 men in the fort, consisting of five companies, viz: Capt. Blount's from Wilson county, Capt. Cogdell's from Wayne, Capt. Pool's and Capt. Manning's from Carteret, and Capt. Guion's from Newbern. The whole commanded by Col. White, of Mississippi, of the Confederate army, a graduate of West Point, and a kinsman of President Davis.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF BURNSIDE.—We have had various reports on this subject, but none that can be altogether relied on. One that he was on the Peninsula, with his army. Another that only 300 troops were left at Newbern. The latest received report is from an Onslow county correspondent of the Wilmington Journal, 25th April, as follows:

"Burnside has drawn in all his pickets and marauding parties. He is also having his men and horses put *aboard ship.* That looks as though something were in the wind."

MORE ARMS AND AMMUNITON.—We announced on Monday the arrival at a Confederate port of a valuable cargo of arms, ammunition, merchandise, &c. Another vessel has since arrived at another port with a still more valuable cargo of the same character.

IS THIS TRUE?—The Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Day Book says:—

"The delegations from South Carolina and Georgia waited on the President, before Congress adjourned, and urged him to withdraw the troops from those States and at all hazards defend Richmond and Norfolk, and I think they are coming. You have noticed in the papers a short account of President Davis's speech to the soldiers passing to Yorktown. He said, so far as he was concerned, he would continue this war for twenty years, rather than one inch of Virginia soil should be surrendered. So let us hear no more about surrendering Va."

BOUGHT AN ELEPHANT AGAIN.—The N. Y. Herald's correspondent at Port Royal writes about the trouble the yankees have with the contrabands out there. At first a Capt. Lilly had charge of them. He gave them one-fourth as much as soldiers' rations, and they worked well and thrived, so the writer says. 'Then they were put under a Capt. Fuller, who gave them full soldiers' rations, and the consequence is that, in his own language, "they eat all their pork and beef daily, and are killing themselves as fast as possible. The bills of mortality have increased to an alarming extent, and the negroes are rapidly becoming worthless and unable or indisposed to work." Nothing but their own experience, it seems, will teach these yankees common sense. The experience of all the rest of the world has shown that exactly such results follow the change which the yankees are endeavoring to make in the condition of the negro race. They are well fed, and healthy, and happy, now; but the yankees pretend to desire to make them better off, and so make them idle and worthless and sickly, killing them off by scores. The writer says that "the small pox prevails among them to an alarming extent." Contracted, of course, from the yankees. "Besides small pox, the negroes are afflicted with fevers to greater extent than usual. Quite a number have died, and the sick lists are increasing."

The writer adds that the expense of feeding all the contrabands so far stolen from their owners, is $10,000 a day—upwards of $3,500,000 a year—whereas he says it ought not to be more than $2250 per day. With the former sum they are gorged; with the latter starved.

Gen. Lovell is a native of the District of Columbia, of a Maryland family, and was educated at the South. He has three brothers in the Confederate army.

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM CUMBERLAND.—There seems to be no limit to the capacity and inclination of our county to furnish stout men for the defence of the glorious cause. Capt Murchison's Infantry company left here this morning for Raleigh. It numbers 112 men, exclusive of officers. The officers are, K. M. Murchison Captain, D. A. Culbreth 1st Lieut., J. Marshall Williams 2d, Wm. C. McDaniel 3d All the Lieutenants were in the Bethel Regiment, the 1st and 3d in the Lafayette and the 2d in the Independent Company, of this town.

THE CLARENDON GUARDS.—This company returned from its tour of duty on the coast on Tuesday last. The following is its Roll, including 13 of the old Independent Company, being most of that Bethel company who had not already re-entered the service:

Captain—Thos. Devereux Haigh.
1st Lieut.—Duncan McLaurin.
2d Lieut.—Jesse R. McLean.
3d Lieut.—John C. Haigh.
Sergeants—Orderly, French Strange; 2d, George H Makepeace; 3d, Ch's W Broadfoot; 4th, Ralph P Buxton.
Corporals—1st, Thos H McLean; 2d, Hon J G Shepherd; 3d, Henry McDonald; 4th, J D Carver.
Privates.—Norman Bethea, Jacob Brandt, Geo B Broadfoot, J A Brown, Wm H Carver, Sam'l Carmon, Henry E Colton, John Culbreth, J D Davis, R T Ellis, Jas M Foy, G W I Goldston, J H Gainey, A Graham, Rufus Glover, Chas Gilchrist, Peter M Hale, Wm Hybart, A S Heide, Jos Hollingsworth, W L Jennings, James Lee, Wm J Myrover, H A McSwain, Ed T McKethan, Rev Jas H McNeill, W C McPhail, Wm D McPherson, W J McMillan, Wm A Rose, Walter L Rose, F Robt Rose, K J Rhodes, J Cooper Stedman, Wm Clark Troy, Wm N Tillinghast, A J Woodward, Ew'd Lee Winslow, Jr, Geo W Williams, Clement G Wright.

We have obtained a copy of Gen. French's Order to report for discharge, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24, 1862.
SPECIAL ORDER,
No. 286.

The General Commanding takes this method of expressing to the Clarendon Guards, Captain T. D. Haigh Commanding, his high sense of the efficient and patriotic services rendered by them during their term of active service.

The good order, discipline and consistent discharge of duty characteristic of the Company, while in every way commendable, is no more than was expected of men influenced by such high motives.

At the expiration of their term of service, the Company will be mustered out, and Capt. Haigh will report at these Headquarters with his Company, for further orders.

The Quartermaster will furnish all necessary transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen'l FRENCH,
GRAHAM DAVES, A. A. Gen'l.

Capt. T. D. HAIGH.
Through Maj. HEDRICK.

ROLL OF CAPT. McKETHAN'S COMPANY.

Hector McKethan, Captain.
George Sloan, 1st Lieutanant.
Joseph A. McArthur, 2d Lieutenant.
William W. McKenzie, Jun'r 2d Lieutenant.
Charles T. Guy, 1st Sergeant.

Duncan Autry, W J Anderson, John W Allen, D A Bain, Daniel Bain, Hiram Bunce, D W Brock, John R Buie, Urish Bass, Jas H Blackman, H H Bolton, W J Blue, Malcom Core, Charles Carver, G W Carver, D J Culbreth, John W Carroll, Martin Darman, John W Dudley, Nathan H Deaver, D J Durden, Dempsey Davis, H J Daughtery, J D Davis, Alex Ellis, Dan'l Graham, Wm R Glover, Asa Guin, L H Guy, W A Guy, A J Guy, John A Guy, Stephen Gilmore, McDuffie Geddie, H L Hall, Stephen Howard, William Holley, Giles Ham, Richard Johnson, Daniel Jones, Thos D Jones, W S Jessup, Wm Ledbetter, Wm R Lee, Edw'd Laland, Angus McCorquedale, Joel McCorquedale, D G McLellan, Neill McMillan, R D Melvin, D J Melvin, Wm T Maner, Duncan Monroe, A C McDonald, Josiah Pope, James D Pope, Louis Pope, William Page, W B Porter, Malcom Porter, Garman Phillips, Wm Rasbury, Thos J Strickland, Daniel Stewart, D L Smith, W L Skipper, Wm G Thomason, L J Tew, Jackson Tew, John Tew, John R Tew, Daniel C Tew, Wm Jas Taylor, William A Taylor, Henry Williams, Gary Wood, Hahrar T Williams, Jas C Warren, W A Warren, Charles J Weaver, Ezekiel Wilson—86.

Four-fifths of this company are of Cumberland county, the remainder of Sampson. It is attached to the 51st Regiment, now being formed at Wilmington, of which the 9 companies now there come from the counties composing the old Cape Fear District.

STATE CONVENTION.—On Friday last the Quaker exemption ordinance was under discussion, advocated by Messrs. Badger, Kittrell, Gilmer, Ruffin and Leak of Richmond, and opposed by Mr. Rayner. On Saturday the same matter was under consideration, without result. On the same day an ordinance regulating Gov. Clark's term of office was adopted. It is published elsewhere. It passed by a vote of 75 to 8.

Mr. Howard submitted a resolution for the final adjournment of the Convention on the 30th (yesterday) at 12 M., which was laid on the table, 42 to 40.

The Governor transmitted a report from the Salt Commissioner, also a letter from Dr. Emmons in relation to a salt well in the county of Chatham.

LATER.—A friend at Raleigh writes us as follows:—

RALEIGH, 30th April, 1862.

After a long and very interesting debate, the Convention has passed a resolution to adjourn on the 13th May, subject to the call of the Chairman; and if not called together by him, (or a committee who are to act in case of his death,) before the 2d of Nov., the Convention is dissolved—the object being to continue its existence until after the August election. An amendment to adjourn sine die, got but 8 votes.

THE GUNBOAT FUND.—See the communication from Moore county recommending the action of Ladies in aid of this fund.

We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that Mrs. Gov. Ellis has had good success in Davidson county, and that Mrs. A. Henderson and other ladies are actively employed in getting subscriptions in Salisbury.

The Iredell Express states that $157 have been collected in that county.

QUESTION BY A VOLUNTEER.—We have received a letter from a volunteer in a distant camp, who desires to know at what time the men under 18 and over 35, now in service, will be entitled to their discharge. His question is very clearly answered in the 8th article of the "Regulations of the War Department," which will be found in to-day's Observer. They will be discharged on the 16th day of July next, or sooner if their places be taken before that time by conscripts. This refers, of course, only to the twelve months' men.

THE FIGHT AT GILLETT'S.—We have received a long account of this affair, which we would be inclined to publish but that it would evidently produce a controversy, and we are unwilling to promote one.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Hospital in Goldsboro', on the 23d March, private G. F. Ellington, of Co. E, 26th Regt. N. C. T.

At Hospital at Kinston, on the 18th ult., private W. M. Smith, and on the 23d ult. private H. H. Bray, both of Co. E, 26th Reg't N. C. T.

In Hamilton, Martin county, N. C., on 24th March, Wm. H. Cathey, of Mecklenburg county, a member of Capt. W. R. Myers's company, aged 24 years, 5 months.

We have received a memoir of a young volunteer who fell gallantly in one of the battles of the present war, which we would feel inclined to publish in spite of its heavy draft upon our burdened columns, but that it contains matter which would wound the feelings of the living and probably lead to unpleasant controversy. We must therefore respectfully decline it.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 28th April have been received at Norfolk. We clip the following items of some interest:—

The French Minister's Visit to Richmond.—The Herald's correspondent writes:—

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Lord Lyons has not gone to Richmond, but it is understood that a representative of the British authorities has gone there, and also both the Swedish and Danish Ministers.

These visits of foreign dignitaries to the rebel capital, in the last hours of the rebellion, are significant. They are the subject of much comment here. Some members of the Cabinet are blind enough to imagine that these visits are simply charitable, and intended to remonstrate with the rebel leaders, and advise a reconciliation and a re-construction of the Union. Wiser and more farseeing men in the Cabinet recognize in these mysterious visitations only a speculation in cotton and tobacco. It would not be surprising, when our armies reach Richmond and New Orleans, to find that all the tobacco belongs to France and all the cotton to England.

It is well known here that the rebel Secretary of Legation to France, George Eustis, Jr., has sent home a despatch full of encouragement to the rebel leaders. He expresses gratification at the kind and favorable reception he has received in the French capital, and is by no means hopeless of patching up some kind of recognition of the Confederate States of America by the French Government.

Another letter says:—

Since the French steamer Gassendi, with the French Minister, returned to this port from Norfolk, it has leaked out that the mission of M. Mercier was for the purpose of opening preliminary negotiations with the rebel confederacy in regard to Mexican affairs. It is alleged that the French government proposes to acknowledge the rebel confederacy, and guarantee to it its interposition to bring about a peace—peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must—provided Davis & Co. will agree to non-interference with them perpetually in any measure she may take for the subjugation of Mexico and making it a dependency of France.

PUBLIC OPINION ABROAD.—We find in the Richmond Enquirer (official paper) this morning a very interesting letter from London which is made the occasion of a long and cheerful editorial. We annex the more interesting part of the letter, which is probably written by or under the direction of Mr. Mason, Confederate Commissioner.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

LONDON, 19th March, 1862.

The news of our recent disasters in the West has demonstrated the fact, which each successive Federal victory, from the battle at Somerset to the occupation of Nashville, has only served to place in a clearer light, that no considerable portion of the British people desire or contemplate our subjugation by the North. These Federal successes have, indeed, produced an effect here which surprises many. The journals vie with each other to demonstrate that these successes bring the North no nearer to its object than it was after the disgraceful rout at Manassas, and that the real difficulties of the campaign are only just beginning. All show a more intelligent comprehension of our resources, and many already predict a decisive overthrow of the Northern forces so soon as, allured by delusive successes, they shall have a hostile territory in their rear. Such an overthrow, they argue, must be far more disastrous than was the Bull Run rout where their own Capital lay within easy distance of the fugitives. Not one respectable English paper has made our calamities a theme for rejoicing or for taunts. Even papers supposed to be in the Northern interest, such as the "Daily Telegraph," have contented themselves with the hope that the North would seize the opportune moment to proffer an honorable peace. At first this hope was very generally entertained, but further advices from the deluded section have dissipated it from most minds.

But the most remarkable effect of the bad news from home is the prediction made a few days since, by Earl Russell in the House of Lords, that peace would be made within three months, perhaps sooner—in a manner consistent with the happiness and freedom of both continents; that the North—here are Earl Russell's own words—"whatever may be their military successes, whatever may be their naval victories, whatever positions they may occupy, will at last consent to a peaceable separation of two States which might both be mighty." Considering that the foreign Secretary has been the open apologist of all the outrages of the Washington Government, that he dealt the heaviest blow he could deal by declaring the blockade effective when the concurrent testimony of British consuls and naval commanders had declared it a sham in contravention of international law, thus forcing the opponents of the blockade to the alternative of silence or of an open war against the Ministry for which they were not ready—considering that Earl Russell is believed to be almost the only serious obstacle to our recognition, this is surely a most remarkable and significant declaration. It is not less significant that the Ministerial organ, the "Morning Post," publishes a series of letters, with Earl Russell's prediction for their text, intended to prove that this prediction can only be fulfilled by the immediate recognition of the Confederate States.

This morning the "Post" comes out "flat-footed," as we say at home, and editorially declares—"the fact is, the ultimate and final separation between North and South has been incontestibly accomplished. Each new phase of the campaign makes this fact only more and more apparent. The successes of the Federal arms, few though they have been, have, more than anything else, tended to render the fusion of the belligerents into a single nation impossible. How long it will be before this truth is acknowledged in the Northern States, it is not easy to foretell, but in the interests of the world at large, in the interests of humanity, and especially in the interests of the now irrevocably divided portions of a great and industrious people, we sincerely pray that that time may not be far distant."

In all this, thoughtful men see a direction given from above to prepare the public mind for a recognition of the Confederate States. I am able on this point to give something more than mere conjecture, and to state, on indisputable authority, that a concentrated effort will be made, with every prospect of success, immediately after the Easter holiday, to press a resolution through Parliament "to open diplomatic relations with the Government of the Confederate States of America." There is yet some difference of opinion whether the more opportune moment of a great victory achieved on our part, should not be awaited. As such a victory is expected here by almost everybody, this difference of opinion can scarcely affect the long deferred result.

THE YANKEE LOSS AT SHILOH.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press estimates the killed at 2000, wounded 3000 to 4000, and prisoners 4000 to 5000. He says,—

Some of the regiments which were badly cut up at Donelson will have to be disbanded. In one—the Eleventh Illinois—there are only 100 men left. In others all the field officers and most of the Captains are killed. The Eighteenth Wisconsin regiment went into battle less than two weeks after leaving Milwaukie, 960 strong. Their Colonel and Major were killed, and their Lieutenant-Colonel desperately wounded. Out of seven Captains who went into the fight, only one remains; and 530 men, sick and well, are all that now occupy their camp. The rest are killed, wounded, or prisoners. Out of a company of seventy-odd men in one of the Illinois regiments, only five men are left fit for duty.

GEN. BUELL.—A dispatch from Corinth, April 19th, mentions a letter from Gen. Buell to Gen. Beauregard, in relation to the exchange of prisoners. So Buell was not killed after all.

CROPS, &C. IN ANSON COUNTY.—A friend in Anson writes us as follows:—

No news in Anson. Fruit not materially injured by the recent frost. Wheat and oat crops very promising. I have made repeated inquiries in regard to the quantity of cotton to be planted—or already planted—in our county this spring, and am sure it will not exceed, if reach, *one-fourth* the usual crop.

PROMOTED.—Major Wm. Gaston Lewis of the 33d (Col Avery's) Regiment has been elected Lieut. Colonel of the 43d Regiment now at Camp Mangum. Col. Lewis was a Lieutenant in the Edgecombe Guards, Co. A, of the Bethel Regiment.

BUNCOMBE ARTILLERY.—This is the name of a company just organized in Buncombe. W. M. Hardy, Capt. Capt. H. was a Lieutenant in the Buncombe Rifles of the Bethel Regiment.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The following is the correspondence between the Mayor of New Orleans and Farragut, the commanding officer of the Federal squadron:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
OFF NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1862.

To His Excellency the Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

SIR: Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor to send to your Honor, Capt. Bailey, U. S. Navy, second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. Bailey reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your Honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I, therefore, demand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom House by meridian this day. All flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than those of the United States to be removed from all the public buildings by that hour.

I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority, quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations; and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested, in person or property, for professing sentiments of loyalty to their Government. I shall speedily and severely punish any person, or persons, who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday by armed men firing upon helpless women and children, for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag-Officer Western Gulf Squadron.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, April 26, 1862.

To Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, U. S. Flag Ship Hartford:

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution which he thought proper to take, out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd the great metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of his honor. I have, in council with the city fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday, of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this Hall.

It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer, which is the universal sentiment of my constituents, no less than the promptings of my own heart, dictated to me on this sad and solemn occasion. The city is without the means of defence, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament displayed in sight of it. I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field if I had one at command, and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held as this is at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force—not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits us here.

As to hoisting any flag other than the flag of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be palsied at the mere thought of such an act; nor could I find, in my entire constituency, so wretched and desperate a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not but that they spring from a noble though deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them. You will have a gallant people to administer during your occupation of this city, a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too painfully that they are the conquered and you the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated, and that they yield simply the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered. Respectfully,

JOHN F. MONROE, Mayor.

The Peninsula.—The probability of a battle at Yorktown diminishes. McClellan came there to vanquish our army, it was said; but betook himself at once, and diligently, to the construction of *defences!* The two armies have placed obstacles between themselves which neither can easily pass They are shut out from each other. McClellan has commenced the siege of Richmond sixty miles away, and is busy digging his parallels and zig-zags. At the rate of his present advance, he would, by the rules of arithmetic, reach Richmond in about thirty years.

The opposing lines are now, however, pretty close, and we shall probably either have an artillery duel very soon, or Johnston will fall back and give McClellan further room for ditching and parallels. He may thus allow McClellan to dig his way, prolonging his distance from his base, and otherwise exposing him to disadvantages, until we get the enemy where, in case of a defeat, they could not take swift shelter in Fortress Monroe. We should not be surprised if this shall prove to be the programme of the campaign in the Peninsula.

Richmond Examiner, 30th.

From Stonewall Jackson's Column.—The Lynchburg Virginian, of the 29th, states, on the authority of passengers by the Orange train, that Gen. Jackson's forces have had several severe skirmishes with the enemy which resulted successfully to us. It also learned that the enemy were in possession of Harrisonburg, and that their pickets extended to within seventeen miles of Staunton. From all the information the editor was able to ascertain, the prospects of a battle are imminent.

Execution of a Spy—Yankee Prisoners.—RICHMOND, April 29.—Timothy Webster, a spy, convicted by a court martial, was hanged to-day at Camp Lee, near this city. A great crowd witnessed the execution.

Sixteen Yankee soldiers, captured by Gen. Jackson's men, and eight Unionists, arrived this evening from the Valley.

The Laurel Mountain Troubles.—The Asheville News says: "The troops under Gen. Marcus Erwin have gone into the Laurel country, blockaded all the 'mountain passes, captured some thirty or forty of

GOOD TO COME OUT OF EVIL.

When the magnificent operations of Suchet had laid the whole Eastern provinces of Spain at the feet of Napoleon, in the year 1811—earning for himself a dukedom and the *baton* of marshal, and fully entitling him to the high eulogium afterwards pronounced by his master on the rock of St. Helena, that he was superior to Soult or any other of the Marshals—to all human appearance the cause of Spain was lost forever. But the ways of Providence are not to be understood by man. Out of the extremity of evil it often brings forth good, and out of the excess of good fortune it is wont to evolve destruction. These great successes induced the French Emperor to believe that he should no longer experience any trouble in Spain, and that he might now prosecute with safety the war with Russia, which he had meditated for three years, and from which he had only been deterred by the complication of his affairs in the peninsula. The result is but too well known. The Grand Army plunged into the deserts of Russia, and was lost. Spain, like the Phœnix, arose from her ashes. The very reverses that seemed to have extinguished her political existence had become the means of her salvation.

Such we solemnly believe is destined to be the result of the capture of New Orleans to the Confederacy of the Southern States. We deplore that capture as greatly as though we had been one of the citizens of that ill-fated metropolis. There is something inexpressibly humiliating to our pride, and to the pride of every Southern man, in the manner in which it was taken. It has been the cause of great temporary damage to the cause in the loss not only of arms and men, but of character, which is dearer than both. We have just cause to fear that it will sink us low in the estimation of foreign nations. But it will be productive of benefits which will more than counterbalance all these heavy disadvantages.

In the first place, as our neighbor of the Whig observes, it will convince foreign powers that the promise of Seward to supply them with cotton cannot be redeemed, even though he should conquer and open for trade all the cotton ports. They will find that, upon the first alarm, all that material was destroyed; and they will soon perceive that no more will be brought in as long as the Yankees continue in possession. It will thus demonstrate that so far from having conquered us, the Yankees have scarcely taken a step in the direction of conquest. Lord John Russell will be saved part of the crime, and part of the scandal, which result from his compact with Seward. He will remain an instigator of the plunder, but he will have no opportunity to buy the stolen goods.

In the second place, the occupation of so large a city cannot but have a tendency to weaken the enemy, by extending his operations and diminishing his numbers in the field. It will require a powerful detachment to keep possession of the city. "A great city," says Napoleon, "cannot be taken by the collar." The capture of New Orleans by two old mortar boats, not even sheathed with iron, would seem to give a contradiction to this *dictum*. But, at least, if it can be taken by the collar, it is especially difficult to *hold* it by the collar. It is like holding a wolf by the ears. If you hold on, the chances are that he will scratch out your entrails with his claws; if you let go, it is certain that he will tear you to pieces with his teeth. In every aspect of the dilemma, it is but a bad one, and it is of little importance which horn may be taken. The Yankees will find it difficult to keep New Orleans. They will find it even *more* difficult to leave it. If the former, so much force as they have there (and it must be a large one) will be as though it were buried; if the latter, the place will be re-occupied as soon as they turn their backs.

Lastly and most important of all, this occupation by the enemy releases twenty thousand brave troops, and places them at the disposal of the Government, to be sent wherever their services may be required. Had Beauregard been in possession of these troops at Shiloh, it would have enabled him to complete his victory before twelve o'clock on Sunday, and thus probably to have destroyed the enemy before they could have reached their gunboats. On the second day he would have repulsed and utterly routed them with all their reinforcements. Their presence under his banner now would tell powerfully upon the issue of the campaign. It might be in fact decisive of it. Thus, it will be seen, that this reverse, if properly used, may turn out to be what afflictions often are, a blessing in disguise.

So far are we from thinking it possible to decide this war by the capture of all our sea-ports, that, painful as it may be to surrender them, we should think our chances improved by the abandonment of all the towns we still hold within reach of the enemy's gunboats. Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, are each defended by powerful garrisons, brave men and tried soldiers. Those men joined to our forces already in the field, in Virginia and Mississippi, would enable our Generals to beat the enemy, and probably destroy him on both these points. Do this, and we shall soon get back the towns which we only temporarily resign. It is in the field, by the great armies, not in forts or fortified towns, that the contest must be decided. The enemy is aware of this, and he is very cautious in following us into the interior. He is always striving to draw us within reach of his gunboats, and never likes to go beyond the range of their guns. This ought to regulate our tactics, it seems to us, which certainly should aim to get him as far from deep water as possible.

As for the fall of New Orleans having the slightest influence upon the event of the war, we hold that to be folly. The fall of every seaport town would only strengthen us upon the critical points, while it would weaken the enemy by requiring large bodies for garrisons. It is the spirit of the people alone that can determine the issue. As long as that remains firm there is no danger of subjugation. When that fails, then it is time to submit. As yet we see not the slightest abatement of hope—not the faintest intimation of despondency.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Practical Patriot.—Mr. C. B. Rouss, No. 114 Main street, is both practical and zealous in his patriotism. He is selling salt and sugar to the families of soldiers who are in the service at cost. He sells salt to these families at *six dollars* per sack, while the general minimum price is *twenty dollars;* and he sells sugar to the same persons at half the present market price. Mr. Rouss deserves to be remembered as a patriot and a humane man.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Civil and Military Service.—The Richmond Enquirer understands that an order has been made by the President, to be observed in all the Departments of civil service, that no future appointment shall be made of any citizen between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, who is able to perform military duty. The country will applaud such a step.

Gen. Buckner.—Gen. Buckner and Col. Roger Hanson, who were taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, are to be exchanged for Generals Prentiss and McMicken.

Six Regiments Running.—The correspondent of the Chicago Times says that in the battle of Shiloh the 77th Ohio regiment fled without firing a gun; and the 53d, 57th and 71st fired one or two rounds and then fled. Also that the 18th Wisconsin and 16th Iowa fled after firing two or three rounds.

Correspondence Charleston Courier.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 16, 1862.

This war has given to history some of the brightest and noblest instances of personal heroism that ever illuminated the proud annals of a nation. There is a great spirit animating the mass—a spirit of pure, unselfish patriotism; but there is a greater still, which lives alone in the hearts of individuals; which burns not less in the souls of age, than throbs in the restless impulses of youth—a spirit which speaks with a voice of thunder amid the din of battle, and yet becomes a Christian halo around the bed of suffering and death. But alas! the world does not always see and recognize the inspiration until the honored possessor has slipped the cables of life, and been borne beyond the reach of everything but memory and tears.

These thoughts are suggested by an incident which was related to me by Dr. Kellar, of this city, concerning a lad fifteen years of age, named Charlie Jackson, who was wounded in the recent battle, and is now lying hopelessly at the point of death.

Some months ago his father raised a company in which Charlie was permited to drill with the privates, and finally became so expert in the manual of arms that, young as he was, he was chosen the drill-master. In due time, marching orders were received. Then, the father, consulting the age of his boy, and probably his own paternal feelings, gave him to understand that it was his wish he should remain at home. To this Charlie strenuously demurred, and plainly told his parent that if he could not go with him, he would join another company. Yielding to his obstinacy, a sort of silent consent was given, and the lad left Memphis with his comrades. The regiment to which they belonged was detached to Burnesville, several miles distant from Corinth, and here it remained until the Friday or Saturday preceding the battle. Orders were then received that it should repair at once to the field and take its position. Charlie was asleep at the time of the departure, and the father, unwilling that one so young should undergo the fatigues of the long march of twenty miles, and the dangers of the coming fight, gave orders that he should not be disturbed. Several hours after the boy awoke of his own accord.

At a glance, his eye took in the condition of affairs and his knowledge of coming events satisfied him of the cause. With him to think was to act. He seized his little gun—a miniature musket which his father had made for him—and started alone on the trail of his absent regiment. Hour after hour he trudged along, and finally just as they were about halting preparatory to going into battle, he succeeded in joining his company. His father chided him, but how could he do otherwise than admire the indomitable spirit of his boy. The battle commenced. Charlie took his place by his father's side, and was soon in the thickest of the fight. A bullet struck him in the body and tore an ugly wound. Still he pressed on, firing, cheering and charging with the remainder of his regiment. He seemed not to know the sensation of fear, and his youthful example on more than one occasion was the rallying point from which the men took fresh spirit. Suddenly, at a late hour in the day, the little fellow fell, shot through the leg a few inches below the hip. He gave a cheer and told his father to go on. "Don't mind me," said he, "but keep on; I'll lie here till you come back." This of course the feelings of a parent would not permit him to do, and picking him up in his arms he carried him to the nearest hospital. Within a day or two Charlie was brought to his home in Memphis, feeble, yet full of hope and courage.

Dr. Keller was called upon to examine the wound, and, if necessary, to perform amputation; but at a glance his experienced eye saw that the poor boy was beyond the hope of recovery. Mortification had set in, and an operation would only increase his sufferings without prolonging life. The lad noticed the sober countenance of the physician as he turned away, and went to an adjoining room to break the mournful intelligence to the weeping father and mother. Nothing could be done, but to relieve him of pain by means of opiates. A few moments afterwards he returned to the bedside of the sufferer, when the young hero abruptly met him with the question:

"Doctor, will you answer me a straightforward question, and tell me the truth?"

The physician paused a moment, and then said: "Yes, Charlie, I will, but you must prepare for bad news."

"Can I live?" was the response.

"No! Nothing can save you now but a miracle from Heaven."

"Well, I have thought so myself. I have felt as if I was going to die. Do father and mother know this?"

"Yes," replied the surgeon, "I have just told them."

"Please ask them to come in here."

When the parents had done so, and taken their places on either side of the bed, Charlie reached out, grasped their hands in his and said:

"Dear father and mother, Dr. Keller says that I can't live. And now I want to ask your forgiveness for all wrong I have done. I have tried to be a good boy in every way but one, and that was when I disobeyed you both and joined the army. I could'nt help that, for I felt as if I ought to be right where you were, father, and to fight as long as I was able. I'm only sorry that I can't fight through the war. If I have said or done anything wrong won't you forgive me?"

The afflicted parents could only weep their assent.

"Now, father," continued the boy, "One thing more. Don't stay here with me, but go back to camp. Mother will take care of me, and your services are more necessary in your company than they are at home. I am not afraid to die, and I wish I had a thousand lives to lose in the same way. And, father, tell the boys when you get back how I died—just as a soldier ought to. Tell them to fight the Yankees as long as there is one left in the country, and *never give up!* Tell them, too, to kill just as many as they think will avenge the death of Charlie, and whenever you fill up the company with new men let them know that besides their country there's a little boy in Heaven who will watch them and pray for them as they go into battle."

And so is dying one of the bravest spirits that was ever breathed into the human body by its Divine Maker.

Another similar incident has been related to me by a Captain in one of the Kentucky Regiments concerning the dying moments of Lieut. Col. Holbrook, his superior officer.

Lieut. Col. Holbrook was severely wounded in two or three places; in one mortally, but he fell at the head of his regiment in one of its proudest moments—a victorious charge. He was conveyed at once to the hospital, and there learned that his injuries were of a mortal character. After the battle several of his officers paid him a visit. They found life fast ebbing away though he was still able to converse. He desired to be propped up in bed, and then he talked to them like a Christian soldier.

"In the course of my official duties with you, gentlemen," he said, "I have had little or no occasion to speak with you upon the subject of religion, but this is a time when, as fellow men, we may commune frankly together. And I desire to bear witness to the fact that I am at the present moment deriving all my strength and consolation from the firm reliance which I have upon the blessings of religion. I know I am not prepared for death as I ought to have been, and as I hope you may be, but I feel safe in reposing upon the strong arm of God, and trusting to Him for my future happiness. Before this war is closed some of you may be brought upon the threshold of the eternal world, as I have been, and my earnest prayer is that the messenger of death may find you waiting. Throughout my existence I have found nothing in my experience that has afforded me more substantial happiness than Christianity, and now as I lie here conscious that life is waning, I desire to bear testimony of a peaceful mind, of a firm faith in the grand scheme of salvation.

"Farewell, my comrades, and may we all meet in a better world."

PERSONNE.

Heavy Auction Sale.—A cargo of medicines, dry goods, etc., which lately arrived at a Southern port, was sold on Tuesday, by Messrs. Mordecai & Co., Auctioneers. The following quotations will give an idea of the market: Copperas, 60@61c per lb; alum, 47½c per lb; epsom salts, 62½c per lb; cod liver oil, 75c per lb; aqua ammonia, 90c@$1.10 per lb; cream tartar, $2.25 per lb; camphor, $5 per lb; gum arabic, $1.75@$2.05 per lb; indigo, $2.75 per lb; blue mass, $4.75 per lb; quinine, $12 per oz; sulphate of morphine, $27 per oz; calomel, $7.50 per lb; hops, $3 per lb; ipecac, $12 per lb; chloroform, $16 per lb; opium, $26.50 per lb; quicksilver, $2.75 per lb; alcohol, $3.75 per gallon; kerosine oil, $3.05 per gallon; castor oil, $11.75 per gallon; black pepper, 80c per lb; codfish, 20c per lb; herrings, $2 per box; family soap, 35c@37½c per lb; starch, 13c per lb; layer raisins, $9.25 per box; Scotch whiskey, $13.50 per doz; cognac brandy, $15.25 per doz; olive oil, $15.50@$16.25 per doz; ground coffee, 50c per lb; straw brooms, $10.50 per doz; matches, $7.50 per gro; French glass, $4.10 per box; American, $3.25 per box; Spanish segars, $80@$126 per thousand; fancy soap, $4.12½@5.75 per dozen; tooth brushes, $7.25@$9 per doz; buffalo dressing combs, $5.75@$8 per doz; Russian bristles, $26 per lb; French patent leather $80 per doz; calf skins, $105 per doz; bleached half hose, $2.60@$2.75 per doz; misses white cotton hose, $2.25 per doz; ladies' white cotton hose, $3.50@$5.25 per doz; elastic suspenders, $9.25 per doz; white cotton military gloves, $3.12½@6 per doz; pins, $3 per pack; Rodgers' needles, $3.25 per thousand; black sewing silk, for machine, $17.25 per lb; black enamelled spool cotton, $4.25 per doz; Brooks' spool cotton, $4 per doz; Coats' spool cotton, $2.50 per doz; whitey brown flax thread, $4 per lb; black flax thread, $5.62½@$5.87½ per lb; French flax thread, $6.75 per lb; assorted colors do, $3.75 per lb; envelopes, $10 per thousand; letter paper, $12@$19 per ream; cap paper, $21 per ream; note paper, $12.50 per ream; lead pencils, $6.50 per gro; steel pens, $1 per gro; ladies' hoop skirts, $4.75 each; l. c. hdks, $5@$6 per doz; mosquito netting, 30c per yard; bleached shirting 25c@37½c per yard; mourning prints, 43½c@46c per yard; black lawn; 25c per yard; French prints, 60c per yard; printed lawns, 71c@72½c per yard; French muslins, 42½c@62½ per yard; black French crape, 80c per yard.

Charleston Mercury.

Gen. Beauregard's Report.—Col. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and Major H. E. Peyton, of Gen. Beauregard's staff, have arrived in the city. They bring General Beauregard's report of the battle of Shiloh, and the flags captured in that great battle. Colonel Thompson was the Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan. Major Peyton, of Loudoun, was aid to General Beauregard in the battle of Manassas. They are stopping at the Exchange Hotel.

Richmond Dispatch, 1st.

Beauregard's Address.—The following address to the people of the Mississippi Valley has just been issued by Gen. Beauregard:

"The casualties of war have opened the Mississippi river to our enemies. The time, therefore, has come to test the earnestness of all classes, and I call on patriotic planters owning cotton within reach of the enemy, to apply the torch to it without delay or hesitation.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD."

Texas Produce.—We learn from the Houston Telegraph of the 11th April, that Texas will have a surplus of not less than three millions of bushels of wheat this year, as well as near ten millions bushels of corn, if nothing breaks up the present prospect. The same paper says bacon bids fair next winter to be abundant at ten cents. If New Orleans remains in the hands of the enemy, and the blockade continues, not a dollar's worth of this produce can be sent beyond the limits of Texas.

Apprehended Scarcity of Food.—We hold the panic on the subject of food to be one of the most causeless imaginable, that is to say, if the authorities will exercise ordinary industry. The road from Danville to Greensboro' is being rapidly constructed. It will command portions of N. Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, and even of Georgia and South Carolina, which can feed the whole State of Virginia, and leave a plenty to feed the population now dependent on it. More hereafter.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

To Go South.—The conditions on which Hon. John M. Botts was released from his imprisonment in Castle Godwin by the Court of Inquiry that examined the charge of disloyalty preferred against him, are—first, that after being permitted to go to his residence in Henrico, he shall, with all convenient speed, prepare to remove to a location further South; and when the same is indicated by him, it must be approved by the War Department of the C. S. Government. It has already been intimated that, had not Mr. Botts, with his characteristic obstinacy, declared himself a neutral in the present war, the Court of Inquiry would have recommended his discharge. Of this we know nothing, but the conditions of his release as specified above may be relied on.

Richmond Dispatch.

Executive Department North Carolina.
Adjutant General's Office,
RALEIGH, April 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

ALL COMPANIES authorized by the Governor to be raised prior to the passage of the law known as the "Conscription Bill," must come to Camp Mangum, near this City, before the 17th day of May, otherwise they will not be received. All those not in by that time will be subject to the War Department under that law, and had better remain at home till ordered by that Department. By order of Gov. Clark.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant Gen.

April 29, 1862. 21-2t

Capitalists Attention.

WILL be sold at the Market House at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 10th inst.,

58 Shares Bank Clarendon Stock.
113 " " Fayetteville "

Persons desirous of purchasing, can do so privately until day of sale.

C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

May 1. 21-ts

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862 921y

THE CONVENTION.

Quite an animated and interesting debate took place in the Convention on Wednesday last, on the resolution of Mr. Thompson to fix a day of adjournment. Messrs. Graham, Thompson, Gilmer, Jones of R., Rayner, Dick, Spruill, Barnes, Ruffin, Smith of H., McDuffie, Leak of R., Long, Kittrell and others participated in the debate. It was finally determined to adjourn on Tuesday the 13th of May, subject to the call of the President and a committee of five, and that if not called together between the 13th of May and 1st day of November the Convention would be dissolved on the latter day.

The Convention was ably and eloquently vindicated against the charges that it had lost the confidence of the people, and was in no fit condition to deliberate, by Messrs. Ruffin, Graham, Dick and Spruill. The remarks of Messrs. Graham, Gilmer and Dick will appear hereafter.

So the vexed question of adjournment has at length been settled—a question which, since May last, has occupied at least one-fourth of the time of the body. Nine working days are still left; and it is the opinion of gentlemen who have had experience in legislation, that the Convention can perfect the Constitution and transact all other important business within that time.

On Thursday, the Convention, on motion of Mr. Rayner, resolved to hold forenoon, afternoon and night sessions; and it was also resolved that no member shall speak longer than ten minutes on any question. Considerable time was consumed in arriving at this determination. The remainder of the session was occupied in considering that portion of the Constitution relating to State boundaries. The Convention refused to insert in the Constitution any thing relating to boundaries.—*Raleigh Standard, 3d inst.*

In the skeleton reports of proceedings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, we find but few items of interest, to add to the above, as follows:

Mr. Strange from the special committee on the subject of speculation, reported an ordinance on the subject, which was ordered to be printed together with the Governor's communication.

Mr. Rayner from the finance committee, reported an ordinance directing Sheriffs to collect the liquor tax, which passed the several readings under a suspension of the rules, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Rayner also offered a resolution to print 300 copies of the above ordinance for county officers, which was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Schenck in relation to the investigation of the causes of the fall of Roanoke Island, was taken up and passed, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Convention of North Carolina has received the report of the committee of the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, raised for the purpose of investigating the causes of the fall of Roanoke Island on the coast of North Carolina, with great pleasure; and that the Convention is gratified to know that neither the officers nor authorities of North Carolina are to blame for the unfortunate result, and that the patriotism and valor of our troops have been fully vindicated.

Resolved, That ten copies of said report be printed for each member of the Convention."

We learn that the Convention devotes its mornings to the Constitution and afternoons to miscellaneous business

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Fifty-first Regiment N. C. T.—The above regiment, consisting of companies under the following Captains, was organized at the camp near this place on yesterday. The letters designating the different companies have not yet been furnished us:

Captain Geo. F. Walker, New Hanover county.
" C. B. Hobson, Duplin "
" W. A. Allen, " "
" J. R. McDonald, Cumberland "
" Willie P. Moore, Robeson "
" Alfred B. Walter, " "
" James W. Lippitt, New Hanover "
" John R. Kelley, Columbus "
" Hector McKethan, Cumberland "
" J. E. Underwood, Sampson "

The following are the field officers elected:

John L. Cantwell, New Hanover, Colonel.
Wm. A. Allen, Duplin, Lt. Colonel.
Hector McKethan, Cumberland, Major.

Lieut. H. C. Rockwell, of Columbus, was appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment; Lieut. D. W. Ketchum, of New Hanover, Commissary, and Lieut. T. S. Herring, of Duplin, Adjutant.

We are informed the election passed off quietly and with unusual unanimity, and it is believed that perfect good feeling prevailed.

Wilmington Journal, 1st inst.

Col. Cantwell served in the Mexican war; is now Col. of New Hanover militia. Col. Allen was a Captain in the 2d N. C. Vols. Maj. McKethan was the 3d Lieut. in Co. H. (the Independent Company of this Town) of the Bethel Regiment.

Re-Organization.—The 27th Regiment has been re-organized, by the election of the following Field officers, viz: J. R. Cook, Colonel, R. C. Singeltary, Lt. Col., John A. Gilmer, jr. Major.

"Guilford Grays."—The Guilford Grays have unanimously re-enlisted for the war. The officers under the re-organization, are as follows: Wm. Adams, Captain J. A. Sloan, 1st Lieut. John McKnight 2nd, F. A. Hanner, 3rd Lieut.

New Guilford Company.—A new company was organized for the war in this place on Tuesday last. The officers are Wm. P. Watlington, Capt., Robert H. Watlington 1st Lt., Rufus L. Hooper 2nd Lt., James Ogburn 3rd Lt. Capt. Watlington is a true and genuine son of old Guilford, and deserves great credit for his perseverance in getting up his company. He served in the Mexican war and has also been in the Confederate service for some time.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Successful Skirmish.—We are are glad to record another successful skirmish of a portion of Capt. Boothe's company of the 2d N. C. Cavalry. A picket of 18 of the company commanded by Lieut. Roberts were on duty last Sunday, some distance below Trenton. Pickets were posted and the rest of the men were at dinner in a farm house. The picket below discovered a company of Cavalry advancing towards him, whom he first took to be Confederates, but on giving them the sign discovered they were Yankees. He fired off his piece at them and retreated towards the squad, the Yankees after him in full chase. He dashed on, the Yankees firing upon him, and gave the alarm, the squad not having heard the signal. The Yankees were too close upon them to allow them to get their horses, and Lieut. Roberts ordered them to charge. The Yankee commander ordered them to surrender, which was returned by a ball that brought him to the ground. The fight became general, our men standing firmly, and with unerring aim brought some 20 of the enemy to the ground. They were about to repulse them, when our men discovered a regiment of Yankee infantry advancing upon them, when, after securing several sabres, pistols, &c., made good their retreat with only one wounded man. He, an excellent young man of Gates county, Mr. Cross, received a ball in his lungs. Whether the wound is mortal or not is not known. Captain Boothe's company is winning laurels by its intrepidity. This is the second or third skirmish in which it has met with success. If all our cavalry were properly equipped and officered, we might expect every day to hear of success. Coolness, judgment and courage will do wonders. The country requires every man to do his duty—his full duty. If we do, we can yet drive back the enemy.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Our Troops.—We learn that six regiments from Camp Mangum have received orders to march. We will not say where, but no doubt to the right place.—*Raleigh Standard.*

NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, May 2.—From the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 30th ult. we take the following:

Gen. Banks's Advance.—The War Department this afternoon received a dispatch from Gen. Banks's column. Last evening his advance was some eight or ten miles beyond Harrisonburg, in the direction of Staunton. Gen. Millroy, in another direction, was within 7 miles of Staunton.

From McClellan's Army.—BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 29.—The rebels are apparently just realizing the fact that Gen. McClellan is making extensive preparations to open the second siege of Yorktown. Up to yesterday the works of our troops have steadily progressed directly under the eyes of the enemy, without any response from their guns excepting an occasional shot to inform us that they were still there. Our earthworks are now beginning to present a formidable appearance to the enemy, and all day yesterday and last night they kept up a brisk fire on them, with a view of driving the men out. Occasionally a shell would come so close as to make it unpleasant, when they would lie close to the ground until it had passed over. No one was injured, and the work progressed as though no enemy was within range.

This morning the rebels opened with increased vigor for about three hours, from their batteries near the river, but receiving no response, they ceased.

Yesterday General Hancock went out with a portion of his brigade for the purpose of driving the enemy from a piece of timber which they occupied in too close proximity to our works. Our troops advanced through an open field, on their hands and knees until they came within close musket range. The rebels who were secreted behind stumps and trees were anxious to get our men upon their feet. To endeavor and to accomplish this the Captain in command of the enemy shouted at the height of his voice, 'charge bayonets,' supposing that our frightened troops would instantly jump to their feet and run, but they were mistaken in the men. The command being given the second time, the Rebels arose, when our troops poured upon them a well directed fire, causing them to retreat, leaving their dead and wounded to be cared for afterwards. During the skirmish a new battery which the rebels had erected during Sunday night and which interfered with a working party of our men was most effectively silenced and the guns dismounted.

* * * The time is drawing close when the commanding General will commence the task of reducing the enemy's works erected to impede the advance of the Union troops. All are sanguine as to the result, and the troops are eager to be led forward.

From New Mexico.—WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following was received here to-day:—KANSAS CITY, April 8.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The Sante Fe mail to the 12th inst., has arrived.

Col. Slough and Gen. Canby formed a junction at Galesto on the 11th. Major Duncan, who was in command of Gen. Canby's advance guards, encountered a large party of Texans and routed them. Major Duncan was slightly wounded.

The Texans were thirty miles South of Galesto, in full flight from the territory. No doubt is entertained of the speedy capture of Sibley's command, as they are entirely destitute of everything.

From New Orleans.—A dispatch from Fort Wright furnishes some particulars of the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, and the capture of New Orleans. The engagement lasted two days. One Union vessel sunk. The Federal loss was very heavy. New Orleans fell without a struggle.

Information via Fortress Monroe states that the gunboat Louisiana was destroyed by the Federal steamer Pensacola, while attempting to escape.

The New York Herald says the war will end in a month, perhaps in two weeks, notwithstanding its magnitude. The capture of New Orleans deprives Gen. Beauregard of the only depot for stores left him after our occupation of Huntsville by General Mitchell; and as his retreat will soon be cut off at every point, he must either hazard a battle against terrible odds or surrender unconditionally. The tremendous blow about to be dealt on Yorktown will end all "organized warfare" on the part of the Southern Confederacy.

The Taking of Yorktown.—Col. Jno. R. Johnston, the well known historical painter of Baltimore, has arrived here (Fortress Monroe) to preserve upon canvass the master stroke of the greatest engineer now living—Gen. McClellan—in the taking of Yorktown. Col. Johnston will be upon the ground when the assault is made and his "heads" and incidents will be drawn from life and actual occurrence.

Who is Answerable for the Safety of the Merrimac?—Much curiosity has been expressed at the inactivity of the Monitor and other agencies arranged by Government for the destruction of the Merrimac, when the latter vessel defied them the other day in Hampton Roads. We have reason to know that the fault is not with the officers of the National vessels. They were confident of their ability to sink the monster, and all hands chafed at the disgraceful position in which they were placed, while the enemy insultingly dared them to conflict, and captured the shipping of loyal owners undisturbed. But the barrier to action could not be surmounted. The Secretary of the Navy had given strict orders for them not to move or discharge a gun unless the Merrimac attacked them. We presume there is no doubt of the Secretary's loyalty. Is he mad?

N. Y. Times.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Stock market bouyant. Yesterday government sixes rose one and a half to one and three-quarters per cent; General Railway list 1½ to 1¾ on account of the news from New Orleans. Exchange 112½ to 112¾; gold 102.

Cotton Market 29th.—Irregular movements of small lots at unchanged prices. Sales 530 bales; the closing basis being 29½ cents for Middling Uplands.

From Europe.—The steamship Bremen from Southampton with dates to the 16th ult., arrived at New York on Wednesday last. She reports that the construction of iron-clad ships is engaging the minds of the people in various parts of Europe.

In the British House of Commons on the 7th ult., D'Israeli attacked the financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He thought that England might find herself in an unpleasant predicament if unforeseen difficulties should arise in America. Gladstone replied with considerable bitterness. Bentinck condemned the policy of the government, and attributed the distress throughout the country to its inhuman policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate States.

LONDON, April 15th.—There is great distress in Lancashire. In the town of Blackburn alone, there is more than 15,000 people suffering from a scarcity of food, clothing, bedding and fuel, on account of the mills stopping work.

Pauperism has increased eighty-six (86) per cent. during the last twelve months in Lancashire and Cheshire.

LONDON, April 16.—The Japanese Ambassadors were received on Sunday by the Emperor of France, at the Tuilleries with a brilliant display. To an address from the chief Ambassador, Napoleon replied relative to the treaty, and tendered the hospitality of the French nation, promising to send them back in a war vessel.

WAR NEWS.

From New Orleans.—MOBILE, May 1.—The telegraph operator from Bay St. Louis, has telegraphed to the Mobile office that the stores in New Orleans were being emptied of sugar and molasses, which were thrown into the streets and the river.

Some of the enemy's vessels have gone up the river.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 2.—The Savannah News of this morning has a special dispatch from Mobile, of the 1st inst., which says that Forts Jackson and St. Phillip have both fallen. Gen. Duncan is in New Orleans on parole. The Federal flag has been hoisted over the Custom House.

The Republican's Corinth correspondent of the 30th ult. says that heavy skirmishing is going on between the outposts. The enemy is slowly advancing.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Chronicle & Sentinel, writes on the 30th that the Federals attacked the Confederates at Bridgeport on the 29th. The latter are falling back on Chattanooga.

Gen. Reynolds reports the enemy crossing the island at Bridgeport. While leaving the place a car ran over some of our troops, wounding several—two probably killed. It is reported at Atlanta that part of Mitchell's force is advancing from Gunter's Landing, on Rome, Georgia.

AUGUSTA, April 30.—The New Orleans Bulletin, of Friday, says that F. B. Renshaw, U. S. Navy, telegraphed from Point Alahache, on the 24th, that seven of our boats had been fired, after being overpowered by the enemy.

Later from Corinth.—SAVANNAH, May 1.—A dispatch from the Corinth correspondent of the Republican, dated the 29th, says that the enemy has been reinforced and are advancing. There is heavy skirmishing daily. Quite an affair occurred to-day this side of Monterey.

MOBILE, May 1.—A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser, from Corinth, 29th ult., says that Col. Scott's Louisiana cavalry, consisting of two companies, had driven out a regiment of Federals from Tuscumbia, killed several and took forty prisoners. The enemy burnt the stores, and were pursued by the Confederates. Result unknown.

From Cumberland Gap.—RICHMOND, May 2.—A special dispatch from Knoxville, received in this city, states that an engagement took place at Cumberland Gap, on the 28th. The Confederate loss was trifling. The enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. The Federals have been reinforced by eight regiments, and have completed the floating bridge across the Cumberland river. Gen. Morgan is commanding. It is believed that they will attempt a flank movement.—*Dispatch.*

Savannah never to be Surrendered.—SAVANNAH, May 1.—We are rejoiced to be able to announce that Brig. Gen. Lawton has determined under no circumstances to surrender the city into the hands of the enemy, but to defend it to the last extremity. This determination was formally communicated to the Mayor yesterday; whereupon a special meeting of Council was called, and a resolution unanimously adopted to give all the support in their power to the heroic purpose.

Republican.

From the South Carolina Coast.—CHARLESTON, May 1.—The Federals have captured a small battery of two guns, near White Point, 22 miles from Charleston. General Evans sent a force to look after the Yankees.

From the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, May 2.—Our latest advices from the Peninsula state that skirmishing was still kept up, and that nothing had transpired to make our troops imagine defeat possible. It is now doubted by some well-informed persons if there will be any fight of magnitude there.—*Dispatch.*

We have reliable intelligence that the enemy have been bombarding our camp at Yorktown for the past three days; but it is said there has been no disaster.—*Examiner.*

Affairs about Norfolk.—RICHMOND, May 2.—We learn from Norfolk that the enemy have now in the harbour there besides the Monitor, the Stevens Battery and the Vanderbilt, the battery being partially iron-plated and armed with a cleaver about six feet under the water.—*Examiner.*

The Valley.—RICHMOND, May 2.—At last accounts, Gen. Jackson's force was at Swift Run Gap. It was believed that there would be a fight unless the Yankees fall back, and some reports say they are already going down the Valley.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, May 1.—Information received from Fredericksburg states that the enemy have concentrated in heavy force at that point, and design crossing the river into Caroline county. They still occupy, as heretofore, the plain opposite Fredericksburg, and make no pretensions towards actually occupying the city. Some suppose that their object is to get in the rear of our forces at Yorktown by a forced march across the country, but such a movement is so palpably impracticable that the idea can hardly be credited. It is quite certain that they can hurt nobody but themselves by a forward movement. Gen. McDowell, it is said, is in command.

Richmond Enquirer.

Col. Vance's Legion.—We are glad to hear (says the Raleigh Standard) that this Legion will be raised in a short time. In the following note Col. Vance corrects a wrong impression afloat in regard to enlisting in his Legion. It will be seen by his advertisement that his old regiment needs filling up:

HEADQUARTERS 26TH REGIMENT,
NEAR KINSTON, April 28.

W. W. HOLDEN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:*—I learn that the impression prevails that I cannot organize the troops I have advertised for, since the act of conscription. This is a mistake. The act allows me thirty days from its passage, to enrol my men, which I shall be able to do, beyond a doubt. Persons, therefore, wishing to join my command, may rest assured they will be received until my number is filled. Notice will be given in a few days of the place of rendezvous.

Respectfully, yours,
Z. B. VANCE, Col. 26th Regiment.

The 20th Regiment, N. C. T., has been reorganized for the war by the re-election of Col. Iverson, Lt. Col Faison and Major Toon. It is a fine regiment, in excellent physical condition and remarkably well drilled.—*Wil. Journal.*

Arrest of an Editor.—MEMPHIS, April 29.—Dr. Fowlkes, editor of the Memphis Avalanche, has been arrested for publishing an article calculated to array the planters against the government.

Our readers are cautioned against counterfeit fives and tens, altered and raised from the genuine $2 bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The deception can readily be detected in a good light, and with careful observation.

Charleston Courier.

"Niggers' News."—The writers who follow in the rear—and precede the retreat—of the Yankee army, report, upon the authority of "the contrabands who flock to their camp" at Fredericksburg, that our troops dug up the Yankee skulls at Manassas and "made spurs of the jawbones." This should have been prohibited by General order. If the bravest dragoon should imprudently put on the jaw of a Manassas Yankee, it would run away with him in spite of all he could do to prevent it.

Richmond Whig.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. MAY 5, 1862.

EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.—We have regretted to see in the Richmond Enquirer, (which appears to be somewhat of a government organ,) indications that our army might find it expedient to fall back from Yorktown, because, though strong enough to resist a land attack, it might not be able to repel that and the vast naval force that the enemy can bring against it in York river. But we have full confidence in the patriotism and capacity of our Generals in command there, and feel altogether confident that they will secure great advantages by the movement, else they would not make it, for they are above all others interested and anxious not to give the enemy an inch of ground—except for graves.

We are therefore not depressed by the information conveyed by the following note from Raleigh, dated yesterday afternoon:—

"The Route Agent that arrived here from Weldon this afternoon, says that our army is falling back 12 miles from Yorktown."

EVIL SPIRITS.—What is the matter with the Charleston Mercury and the Richmond Examiner? It strikes us that their course is of exceedingly evil tendency. They are incessantly abusing "Mr. Jefferson Davis," and attribute to him and his administration every disaster that befals our arms, no matter from what cause. The effect—shall we say the intention?—is to destroy the confidence of the Southern people, so far as those papers can do it, in the constituted authorities of the Confederacy, and thereby to weaken our cause. President Davis was never a special favorite of ours, and we had nothing to do, originally, with placing him in his present position. We found him there, and our country in peril; and having not a shadow of doubt that he was a true man, devoting his all of capacity to the interests of the Confederacy, we have given him and his administration a decided support as indispensable to the advancement of the cause. If it is right for us, his old opponents, to do this, still more should they do it who started with the President hand in hand in inaugurating this revolution. Yet listen to the Mercury. Speaking of the fall of New Orleans it says:—

"To this point the military policy and administration of Mr. Jefferson Davis has reduced the fortunes of the Confederate States. * *

"A brave and great people can bear, and have borne, much of disaster, peril and suffering at the hands of one man—incompetent, perverse. But there is an end to endurance, and the people of the South cannot afford to be destroyed. And they *will* not. There are strong arms, and stout hearts, and means enough in the land, to achieve our Independence beyond peradventure. But we must rise to the times. The wisdom and strength and energy of the country must be brought into play. All obstacles that stand in our path must be mastered or swept aside, without hesitation, fear or remorse. The administration of our affairs *must* be reformed and energised. The end must be achieved. And nothing can be allowed to interpose, or to balk our fortunes as a people."

In view of this modest proposition to depose President Davis, (which by the way we don't think the people will agree to,) we have two suggestions to make. 1st, That those old party friends of President Davis who love to rail against old whigs and former Union men, should devote themselves to the excoriation of the Mercury, and its co-laborer the Richmond Examiner. And 2d, That the Mercury send that South Carolina regiment which lately refused to go to the assistance of Beauregard, to "energise and reform the administration," to "master and sweep it aside," "without hesitation, fear or remorse."

FOREIGN OPINION.—The London Morning Herald discusses at considerable length the message of President Lincoln proposing to buy up the slaves in the border States. The Herald regards it as "the first symptom of exhaustion, a sign of yielding, and of despair of the object for which the nation took up arms." It says that it confirms the reports which have been current in England for months past, that "thoughful men throughout the Union were beginning to despond as to the issue of the contest, and to long for some terms of accommodation; but that no one dared to utter their thoughts under the reign of terror which prevails." Now, however, says the Herald, the President having given the initiative, "we confidently anticipate that what is in so many men's hearts will find full utterance, that the insane dream of a reconquest of the South will be exploded, that the hopelessness of a reconstruction of the old Union will be admitted, that the independence of the South will be recognized."

The London Times also regards it as "the first bid" for peace, and "hopes that others may follow, and that the North may gradually rise in its offers until something acceptable has been put forth."

There is much to cheer the South in these English views. They see, more even than the South has the opportunity to see, that the yankees are tired of the war, and they know that its enormous expense cannot long be endured. Our own opinion has been, for months past, that nothing but a want of funds will stop the war, and that if our gallant men in the field will give the yankees a few decided drubbings, the funds will give out very suddenly. Nothing but their late successes, and the lying stories about other pretended successes and about the "crushing out of the rebellion," with which the North is incessantly plied, has kept up the supply of funds.

THE NEWSPAPER CREDIT SYSTEM.—In accordance with previous notice, we struck from our list on the 1st inst. about 100 names, of old subscribers who paid no attention to our reasonable request for payment for years of labor, varying from two to six. We had performed the same operation a year ago upon nearly an equal number of subscribers who were still longer in arrears, and between the two sets, who owed about $5000 in all, we suppose we shall finally lose $3000 or $4000. This is a disheartening result, but it is common where the credit system is applied to men scattered all over creation. Doubtless the great majority of our debtors are honest men and abundantly able to pay their debts; but of what advantage are ability and good intentions if those intentions be not followed by action? We have lost a small fortune by such men during the 37 years past, and it is time to put an end to such losses. We are rapidly doing so, for ourselves, and advise all Editors to do likewise. The cash system has acted like a charm Our list is 50 per cent larger than when we adopted it, and the cash receipts from that source in still larger proportion. And well it is that this is so, for advertising, that chief source of profit of newspapers, is nearly cut off, and the cost of materials greatly enhanced. After cutting off these delinquents our list is larger than it was, including them, when we gave them notice five weeks ago that they must pay up or be stricken off, and appearances indicate that by the end of the week it will be as large as it was when we began to strike them off.

To those who have promptly responded to our dun—about 25 per cent. of the whole—our thanks are due. To the others we would say, come and do likewise.

STOCKS.—North Carolina bonds are still rising in Richmond. The last sales of 6 per cents were at 110. Virginia bonds 100. These high prices are owing to two causes, we presume—the abundance of money which capitalists do not know what to do with in the present suspension of trade, and the fact that there is a market for the bonds at the North. Smugglers buy them at 110, sell them there at 60 or 70, and with the proceeds buy goods which they sell at 500 per cent. profit. Confederate bonds do not bring so much, for the reason that there is no market for them at the North. They sell at 97, which is more than U. S. bonds bring in New York.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.—Simultaneously with the appearance of the following paragraph in the Wilmington Journal of Thursday last, we had similar information from a source doubtless well informed as to Burnside's reported declaration:—

"We understand that Gen. Burnside announced sometime since at Elizabeth City, that he was acting military Governor of North Carolina until the arrival of Hon. Edward Stanly, who would act as Provisional Governor of North Carolina under appointment of President Lincoln! Well, this is another of the developments of the war. It is true, we knew that Mr. Stanly had allowed the use of his name as a candidate, by the Black Republicans in California, but we did not think *this* of him. But he *would* lean that way."

If there is truth in man, we have reason to know that Mr. Stanly did *not* "lean that way," at the time he was voted for for Governor of California by the Black Republicans, and for a long time afterwards. The last time we ever saw Mr. Stanly, in the Fall of 1859, he was still a slaveholder, having purposely retained an interest in the institution, that he might let all men know, in the free State in which he had then taken up what he intended as a temporary residence, that he was, as he emphatically expressed it, an advocate of the institution upon principle, as well as accustomed to it by birth, education and habit. When nominated for Governor by the Republicans of California, he frankly told them these facts, adding that he was utterly opposed to their views and principles, and therefore declined to be a candidate. They insisted, and he, (in accordance with what we have always regarded as a mistaken idea of duty, that a man owed it to the public never to refuse their call,) told them, that if they chose to vote for him knowing that he was opposed to their principles they might do so.

They did vote for him, with a full knowledge of his views on the slavery question, because he and they agreed on certain very important local questions, and because, as we very well recollect, it was universally conceded by men and press, Mr. Stanly was an honest man—*rara avis in terris*, and especially so in California.

We never had a doubt, and have not now, that Mr. Stanly was entirely frank and candid in his declarations to us. What changes time and circumstances may have made in his views, we know not, for we have not heard from him since, but we do not believe that he will accept *this* office, or any, from Lincoln. We rather believe that it is a cunningly devised scheme of the yankees to promote dissension among the people of the Eastern part of North Carolina, by attempting to use the great personal and political popularity formerly possessed by Mr. Stanly in that section.

The same mail which brought us this yankee falsehood, as we consider it, brought another as to Governor Clark, also originating in Gen. Burnside's camp, viz: that Gov. Clark had sent Gen. B. a flag of truce proposing to surrender to him the whole State of North Carolina! This statement was published in all the Northern city papers on the 21st ult.

YANKEE FRAUDS.—The papers publish a long speech of Mr. Dawes, Chairman of a Committee on frauds in the Lincoln Congress, in which he proves by documents signed by Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, that that functionary obtained his confirmation as Minister to Russia by a deliberate written falsehood. His nomination was resisted on the ground that he had given vast swindling contracts for arms. He wrote a letter which was read in secret session of the Senate, denying that he had ever given any such contract, but affirming that he had always left such contracts to be made by the heads of the appropriate bureaux. Whereupon Mr. Dawes gets from the War Department itself the following statement.

	Muskets and Rifles.
Contracts by order of Secretary of War,	1,836,900
Contracts by Chief of Ordnance,	64,400
Contracts by order of Maj. Gen. Fremont,	1,000
Contracts by order of Major P. V. Hagner,	1,500
	1,903,800

Mr. Dawes showed, too, that on the very day that Cameron wrote the above lying letter to the Senate, he signed an extension of an enormous contract for swords and sabres, against the protest of the Chief of Ordnance. And this was two days after he had resigned as Secretary of War, but was still acting. Dawes says that Cameron did not let any one in the Department know of one of his contracts for arms till three months after he had made it, and until three days before he resigned. And then the contractors came forward and consented to deduct $1,300,000 from the amount that Cameron had agreed to pay them! Mr. Dawes mentioned the well known fact that an old feud between Cameron and Stevens, (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress,) had been healed by means of certain horse contracts, the reconciliation being celebrated by a great feast. "It took four horse contracts (says he,) each for one thousand horses, to settle those old political feuds, and every one of those contracts cost the government $100,000—$400,000 in four horse contracts; and let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, that some of them were in men's names who did not know of it until the contracts were made."

And Mr. Dawes closes his detail of these stupendous frauds by the following statement:—

"In the first year of a republican administration which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the and that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire yearly expenses of the government during the administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption."

Isn't it well that the South is forever separated from such a corrupt concern?

THE YANKEE ELEPHANT.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives some interesting particulars of the condition and treatment of the contrabands at that place. At first the government made them work, (and we all know how hard the yankees work negroes,) but then came out a parcel of abolition "emissaries in the guise of missionaries," and they procured the release of the negroes and the employment of white soldiers in the work the negroes had formerly done. The contrabands were allowed to take possession of all the farms, houses and furniture deserted by the refugees from that part of the country.

"Every house within many miles of this post has been taken possession of and occupied by this unbridled and ignorant class Valuable furniture, utensils, &c. have been appropriated and converted to their use, while the same privilege is not accorded to the soldier. Yesterday an officer of the 20th New York volunteers came into a house taken possession of by a negro, and was actually asked for a pass by the insolent and indulged negro. What next? Pretty soon white men will be compelled to provide themselves with a document emanating from Fred Douglas, or Revs. Messrs. Cheever or Beecher, to pass the lines, the negroes superseding our sentries at their posts. Within two weeks it will require an entire brigade to surround the negroes thus let loose and hunt them like hares, in order to check the atrocities they are committing. Such is the opinion expressed to me by an intelligent officer of high standing in this department."

Such will be the natural effect of yankee interference. The negroes will, after all, be the chief sufferers. They will come to be "hunted like hares," and shot down, by both friends and foes—that is, Southern men and yankees

MOST TRUE.—In a debate in the State Convention on Monday last, the Standard says that "Mr. Badger declared it as his opinion, that if all the States of the Confederacy had done as well in furnishing troops as North Carolina has, there would have been no necessity for the conscript act, and it would never have been passed."

☞ "Civis" in our next.

We regret to postpone again the article of our fair correspondent "Airliechauska," but it is too sound to spoil by keeping, and we are sure she will not "frown" in consequence.

THE CONVENTION.—We altogether concur in the opinions expressed by the venerable ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, as thus briefly stated in the Standard:—

"Mr. Ruffin reviewed the past of the Convention. He thought the Convention was entitled to and enjoyed the confidence of the people. He was opposed to the adjournment—thought that above all times this is the one for members to stand by the country, and give the people a sound conservative Constitution, which is the ground work of all rational liberty."

If the Convention had been less patriotic, it would have resented the attempts of demagogues to get up a popular clamor against it, and would have adjourned long ago. Its members were aware, however, that whilst thus securing for themselves an exemption from abuse, they would be sacrificing the best interests of the State.

THE FIGHT AT SOUTH MILLS.—The following official report of the yankee Gen. Wool shows that our side did not exaggerate the victory at South Mills, Camden County, N. C. It will be seen that Gen. Wool admits that there were 3000 yankees opposed to only one Georgia regiment and three pieces of artillery, and that the 3000 were so decidedly defeated that they left their wounded on the field:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T VA., April 24, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Assistant Surgeon Warren, unconditionally released, with seventeen prisoners and four attendants, arrived this evening from Norfolk. They were the wounded left on the field in the affair of the South Mills. The troops of the United States consisted, as reported, of 3000 men, under the command of Brig. Gen. Reno. The Surgeon says the rebels reported only a Georgia regiment and three pieces of artillery as being used in the engagement. JOHN E. WOOL, Maj. Gen.

A GOOD SIGN.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American writes from Annapolis, Maryland, a bitter complaint against the officers of a British ship of war lying in that port, for a habit of "hurrahing for the Southern Confederacy," and against the secession ladies for showing attentions to the officers and receiving attentions from them. These are significant facts, indicating the English feeling, and proving that the presence of thousands of yankee troops at Annapolis has had any other effect than to remove the secession feelings of the inhabitants.

TRUE.—The Richmond Dispatch remarks upon the elasticity of the Southern mind, that "it rebounds from the pressure of disaster like an india rubber ball, which bounces the higher the harder it is thrown upon the earth." This is emphatically true. Look at our own State. She had some 35,000 men in the field when Roanoke Island was captured. She has now 60,000, and more are volunteering every day. The reason of this is, that Southern people see that *they cannot afford to be conquered*. Every thing they have would be lost. Poverty and desolation and death would be the inevitable result.

The act of the yankee Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is boldly denounced by the Frederick (Maryland) Union as "a breach of faith" to that State. And even the Hartford (Connecticut) Times says the same thing, and argues that it was impolitic besides, as embittering the Southern mind and rendering a settlement between North and South impossible. The Times is right. The act is another obstacle to any thought of even friendship with the detested yankees—all thought of union with them was dismissed long ago.

The act provides for paying the owners $250 each for the slaves in the District. In its operation it is a godsend to the owners, for, as the Times says, all the valuable slaves have been sent off and sold elsewhere, "leaving the Government to pay $250 each for 10,000 useless and worthless negroes, who might have been obtained upon a good bond that they would be well cared for during life."

YANKEES SICK AND DYING.—A letter from the flag ship Niagara, published in the Providence Press, fears that the warm weather and imprudence and exposure will cause much sickness among the three yankee regiments stationed at Key West, Florida. "Already the 47th Pennsylvania regiment has lost a number of its members by the typhoid fever, and I am told they have 70 sick." They will have plenty of the same sort before August.

SIGNS OF YELLOW FEVER.—The Richmond Whig has a letter from Savannah, which says,—

"There are certain premonitory signs which as clearly and unerringly herald the approach of the yellow fever as signs can foreshadow anything. One is the appearance of a certain fly, an insect that never visits this region without being followed by a severe epidemic. It is known here as the yellow fever fly, and has made an unusually early advent in unusually large swarms. In the second place, it has never failed to be the case that the poultry have been invariably visited with an epidemic of some sort previous to the appearance of the yellow fever, and the mortality was never greater among the fowls than it has been for the last ten days."

Our yankee visiters are likely to have a time of it on all the yellow fever coast. They will require a good many "hospitable graves," and it will be a miracle if they do not spread the disease among the Northern cities.

The same writer says,—

"Our army here is becoming daily more formidable. We have managed to get in a cargo of arms within the last two days that will equip 20,000 more men than we have ever had in the field before. We have, on the river and surrounding the city, in all, 61 batteries, and Savannah cannot be taken by one man under 150,000.

"The cotton that is here and at Augusta has been arranged in a most beautiful manner to make a quick and rousing fire. This, however, was done some two months ago, before we were as thoroughly entrenched and otherwise prepared to see yankee visiters as we now are. If the Yankee fleet will only stay at Tybee a few days longer, until Yellow Jack gets one lick at them, it may, in the course of a few weeks, break out in New York, and sweep that city. It was precisely in that way it invariably started in Augusta, Macon and Montgomery.

"The markets here are abounding with strawberries large as a small hen egg, and exquisitely delicious. The soldiers get them at 10 cents per quart. Citizens have to pay 25 cents per quart for them. The fruit is safe. We shall have countless millions of delicious peaches and melons, which it is not the intention of the people to allow the soldiers to pay for; and I heard one gentleman say he had planted several acres of vegetables expressly to give, without price and without stint, to the soldiers."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is officially published that South Carolina had in the field, April 28th, 39,274 men, of whom 22,063 are for the period of the war. She has 4,062 over the quota required by the Confederate government.

PAPER.—The scarcity of writing paper drives to all sorts of shifts. We learn that a letter has been received here from Hillsborough, written on a leaf cut from an account book of a mercantile house in this town just 100 years ago—1762.

COTTON.—A gentleman from South Carolina, in our office a few days ago, informed us that last year he planted 100 acres in cotton—this year 4 acres. That's right.

EXTORTION.—The Richmond Dispatch complains of $1 40 per lb. being asked in that city for butter. That is not so bad as 50 cents for four sheets of letter paper, which a soldier from one of the camps told us he had had to pay.

Died.—We learn that Major Matthew W. Davis, of Rutherford, who had just been appointed Colonel of Spruill's Cavalry Regiment, died suddenly at Goldsboro', a few days ago, while on his way to Kinston to take command.—*Raleigh Spirit of the Age.*

Salt.—To judge by the number of wagons daily passing through this place for the salt works in Virginia, the people in the counties below us are laying in a supply of this indispensable article in good time. Notwithstanding this is a busy season of the year, and the preparation for crops unusually backward, the number of wagons going for salt is large. What will it be when the crops are gathered and a time of more leisure is at hand, is hard to say.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Coffee Falling.—The Savannah Republican says:

Several bags of Coffee were sold yesterday at auction, in this city, at prices raging from 61 to 66 cents.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Corinth.—RICHMOND, May 3.—An official dispatch from Gen. Beauregard at Corinth, dated the first inst., says that we have re-taken Tuscumbia and Decatur, Ala.

Gen. Mitchell (yankee) has not more than five thousand, all told, at and around Huntsville.

Gen. Beauregard telegraphs:

"The enemy is moving on our front, and we are preparing to meet him."

AUGUSTA, May 3.—The Republican's Corinth correspondent of the first inst., says that the re-occupation of Decatur by our troops is confirmed. The enemy shelled the town and burned the bridge. We have probably occupied Huntsville also.

The weather is good. The enemy is slowly moving on our right.

From Chattanooga.—AUGUSTA, May 3.—A special dispatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer, dated Chattanooga the first inst., says that the enemy had crossed the river in small force. A considerable force is at Bridgeport. We will fight them in the mountains.

From Tampa, Florida.—AUGUSTA, May 3.—The Savannah Republican of this morning has a letter from Tampa Bay, Florida, dated the 25th ult., which confirms the previous report of the refusal of Mayor Thomas to surrender the town. The enemy threatened to shell the place, but had not done so at above date.

Prisoners escaped from Key West report 3000 Federals on the Island; 500 of them in hospital, with the small pox, &c.

The Federals Whipped in the Cherokee Lands.—Skirmish in Missouri.—From Memphis and Fort Pillow.—AUGUSTA May 3.—The Little Rock (Ark.) True Delegate, of the 24th April, says that a report is current that Standwatie had a fight in the neutral lands of the Cherokees, thrashed the enemy soundly, and took two to three hundred prisoners, and eighty wagons. The Delegate has reasons to believe that the report is true.

It is also reported that McBride has had a successful skirmish in Missouri.

The Memphis Appeal, of the 28th ult., says that we hear from above that during the bombardment of Fort Pillow on yesterday three of the enemy's mortar guns exploded.

At last accounts the enemy had not appeared at Carondelet, sixty miles above New Orleans.

The Argus says that the enemy's gunboats above Memphis will soon be in our hands.

From the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, May 3.—On the Peninsula the cannonading and picket firing are almost constant. The enemy seems purposed to adhere very closely to the support of his gunboats, and to risk nothing in the open field. Appearances still favor the opinion we lately expressed, that *the battle* between the two armies, if it occur in the Peninsula at all, will take place some miles this side of their present confrontation. McClellan will be embarrassed and delayed in his advance, but as he will concede a fair fight on no other terms, he will probably be drawn away from the deep waters, and the gunboats with which he aims to cover his flanks and enfilade ours.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, May 3.—From the Peninsula we learn that a battery was unmasked a mile and a half below Yorktown, on the morning of the 27th, since which time the enemy have been shelling our shipping, and all vessels that approach there are exposed to the Yankee projectiles. A letter from Yorktown, dated April 29, mentions that a few days ago five companies from the Fifteenth Virginia regiment, with a detachment of Mississippi riflemen, went out as a scouting party to scour the forest in front of our lines. After a short march they advanced upon the enemy's pickets, and the firing on both sides was pretty sharp for a couple of hours. Five Yankees were killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. In the skirmish, private William Daily, of the Life Guard, was surrounded and captured by the enemy.—*Dispatch.*

The Lynchburg Virginian of Friday has the following letter, dated 28th ult., from Gloucester Point:

Day is at last beginning to dawn here, and we think we may safely say we are no longer left to conjecture as to what are Gen. McClellan's plans. So far from having diminished his forces on the Peninsula, we have reliable information that the vessels that have been plying so busily between Wormley's creek, the Pochoson river and the Bay, have been carrying heavy reinforcements to the "Army of the Peninsula." We think that we may say further, that notwithstanding the vast army the Federal General has at his command here, that he does not contemplate an immediate advance upon our lines, and we think that there will be no general engagement here for some weeks, unless it is brought on by our own forces. Gen. McClellan is pursuing what yankee prisoners taken say he calls the "slow but sure" policy. He is throwing up entrenchments all along the front of our lines of the most formidable character, mounting the heaviest siege guns, which he is having casemated, thinking that he will thus be able to drive us from our position, and with his overwhelming numbers obtain an easy victory. Whether he will be allowed to complete all his gigantic preparations, remains to be seen.

They have only been on that part of the Peninsula they now occupy a few weeks. They found the roads blockaded with mud and impassable for their artillery and heavy wagons. They have already four or five steam saw mills in operation, and have sawed the timber and made regular plank roads. Failing in their efforts to break our lines by assault, and doubtful of the result of the bomb-shells they are sending at us in such profusion, they are now busily engaged in hauling large flat boats across from the Pochoson to Warwick river, that they may, as a last resort, flank us by crossing the last named river.

The advantages of position are about equally divided between the two great armies now facing each other. The lines of both are flanked by the great rivers that form the Peninsula.

The flanks of our army are protected by batteries—those of the enemy by gunboats. The gunboats, however, have this advantage: they are inaccessible to a storming party. We await with almost feverish excitement the movements that must be made ere long.

Burnside's Movements.—SUFFOLK, VA., May 1.—A dispatch has been received this morning from Edenton, stating that yesterday three gunboats and a schooner appeared in Albemarle Sound and went up the Roanoke River, in the direction of Plymouth. They soon returned and came over to Edenton, and were nearing the wharf when the courier left. At the Sound several boats were reported at Edenton to be going up the Perquimons river. A move up Chowan river is anticipated.

SUFFOLK, VA., May 2.—I mentioned that several Yankee gunboats had appeared at Edenton. It is presumed that it was a reconnoitering party, as no report of the landing of troops has reached here.

If the report which reaches us from Wilmington be true, that Burnside has called in his pickets and concentrated his transports and steamers, we may expect him to move soon either in this direction or upon Wilmington. I should not be surprised at any moment to hear that a Yankee force was going up the Chowan river. It is Burnside's object to annoy and cut off our railroads and supplies in any way and at any place he can.

The Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy both passed down to Norfolk to-day, and I shrewdly guess we shall hear something from that direction soon.

Cor. Pet. Express, 3d inst.

From the Virginia Valley.—RICHMOND, May 3.—Our latest advices from the Valley represent Gen. Jackson as still occupying his position at Swift Run Gap, with, it is believed, a fair prospect of an early engagement with the enemy. The force under his command is in good condition, and eager to meet the invaders in another encounter. "Scarcely a day passes that there is not brisk skirmishing between the pickets of the contending parties, which generally results successfully to our cause, and the foe is made to feel that every step of his onward march is to be marked with the loss of men and horses.

A few evenings since, some 25 or 26 prisoners were brought to this city by Capt. John Henderson, of Ashby's Troop. They were captured in a skirmish on Saturday.

LYNCHBURG, May 2.—We learned from soldiers who arrived by the Orange train last night that a part of General Ewell's forces crossed the mountain Wednesday, and a part on Thursday. They have ere this, formed a junction with Gen Jackson, and an early attack on Banks's forces is expected. This is thought to be the purpose of our Generals.—*Virginian.*

RICHMOND, May 3.—In the Valley, Banks is reported as retreating before Jackson, who is after him eager for battle, and the latter general is even reported to have reached Harrisonburg. If the report be true, the objec of Banks is, doubtless, to pass the Blue Ridge and to join McDowell, on the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg, swelling his column to probably seventy-five thousand men. Jackson will doubtless follow close upon him; and, if a fight can be obtained on good terms either before or after the junction, we have no fear of the result.—*Examiner.*

The Aspect of Affairs in Savannah.—The Republican says: Matters begin to look decidedly brighter in this particular locality; not that anything new has been done, but from the apparent determination on all sides, to use the defences we have to the best advantage. The fate of New Orleans has infused a new spirit into the hearts of our people.

From New Orleans.—The Mobile Register of the 30th ult. says it has reason to doubt the destruction among our gunboats on Lake Pontchartrain was as general as heretofore announced.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, N. C., May 1, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Dear Sirs:—Presuming that your readers feel an interest in the great State Camp of Instruction at this place, I have concluded to furnish you with a few lines respecting the 52d N. C. T. This Regiment is now organized and embraces the following companies, to-wit: Capt. Propst, Cabarrus, Capt. Little, Richmond, Gilliam, Chowan, Gibson, Stokes, Blackburn, Forsyth, McCain, Stanly, Shelton, Lincoln, Rrson, Lincoln, Foulkes, Randolph, Foster, Wilkes. A stranger on glancing at this Regiment when on Dress Parade is impressed with the fact that the elements composing it are of no ordinary character. The men are generally large, and have an air of intelligence about them rarely equalled by even the N. C. Regiments. It is conceded here that the 52d contains the stoutest men at this camp.

Col. James K. Marshall, the Commandant, is a small man—a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and commanded a company from Chowan in the Bethel Regiment. He possesses all the elements necessary for the successful soldier. With superior military acquirements he combines strong common sense, a fine discriminating judgment and a heart which prompts him to consult the welfare of the humblest private. Col. M. is what the ladies would pronounce "a very handsome little man." The Lieut. Col. M. A. Parkes, has also seen service, having been in the 2d Reg't for eight months past. Maj. John Q Richardson is also an educated military man—is a superior Tactician, and but a glimpse of his eye is sufficient to induce any one to feel that the Major could well be trusted in the hour of battle at the head of a Regiment. The Field Officers are all single men, and therefore have some claims upon the young ladies residing in the different counties which have companies in the 52d for a *Flag*. Other Reg'ts here have had presented to them superior flags, whilst that of the 52d is a cheap piece of bunting, unworthy of the Regiment, and could the ladies see it I know they would get to work and send us a flag worthy of the Reg't and of themselves. All it requires is for some handsome young lady to start it.

There is some sickness in the 52d, measles and mumps principally. If soldiers will wash well and change their garments often, it will avert much sickness.

The 52d is being well drilled and will probably remain here two or three weeks yet, when I trust it will have an opportunity of showing what stuff it is composed of; when such an event occurs, I trust I may be allowed to send an account of their bearing to you.

LEFT GUIDE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, April 29.

Messrs. Editors: I was mistaken in giving you an account of the 51st regiment in my last; I meant the 52d. The 51st is Cantwell's regiment, and is formed at Wilmington. Col. Vance will not accept Colonelcy of the 52d, and the Lt. Col., J. K. Marshall, was duly elected Col.; Major Parks Lieut. Col., and John Q. Richardson, a young man from Virginia, Major. He is a graduate of Lexington and has been drill-master here some time.

The 17th regiment (formerly Col. Martin's) is forming here. Martin will be Col. again I suppose. The 17th was captured at Hatteras. Besides the several regiments formed, there are two posts for unattached companies here,—one under command of Major J. J. Iredell of Raleigh, and the other under Maj. Wimbish of Granville. Maj. Iredell has had charge of a post near Raleigh for several months, and has by this time a good deal of experience in service. Maj. Wimbish is rather an old man, was educated at West Point, and is a high-toned gentleman They rank as Major and are appointed by the Governor. There are some six or seven companies of the 17th regiment now under Major Wimbish, and there are some eight or nine companies under Maj. Iredell, which will be in the 53d regiment. Col. Daniel did not accept Colonelcy of the 43d regiment, and Thos. S. Kenan, the Lt. Col., has been elected Col., and Gaston Lewis of Raleigh, recently Major of Avery's (33d) regiment, has been elected Lt. Col. Daniel, it is understood, will accept Col. of the 45th. It is thought some of the regiments will leave here soon. I hardly think there is as much sickness here now as some week or two ago.

There is rapid improvement in drilling.

A move has been recently made in the Convention to appoint Vance and Singeltary Brigadier Generals in the State service. There was also an effort made to elect a Lieut. Governor, or to create such an office. Many members are absent.

Raleigh is crowded. Extortion and speculation are rife.

The superintendent of the hospital here told me that all blankets and articles collected by agents—many of them given gratuitously by the people—were charged against the State at heavy prices.

For Governor, "Long Grabs" unhesitatingly recommends John M. Morehead as the man for the times.

Truly yours, LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DR. JAMES F. FOULKES.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Permit me to announce through your columns the departure this morning of another company from this county (the Randolph Guards) for the camp of instruction near Raleigh.

The gentleman whose name heads this notice came to Randolph about thirty days ago, from your town, for the purpose of enlisting a sufficient number of men, from this county alone, to constitute a company. Such has been his zeal and liberality, that he at once inspired confidence, and within the short time above alluded to, (although there were other companies being raised here also,) he has been able to muster a company of between eighty and ninety of as good looking, cheerful and patriotic men, I dare say, as has been mustered into service from any other county since the war commenced Dr. Foulkes, be it said to his credit, paid the State bounty from his own private purse in every instance, besides many other acts of liberality, which evidenced the fact that he was governed more from patriotic motives than any selfish consideration.

The Commissioned Officers are: Dr. Jas. F. Foulkes, Captain; Jesse K Kyle, 1st Lieut.; John H. Robinson, 2d ditto; W. Emmett Kyle, 2d Jun'r ditto.

AMICUS.

Asheboro', April 8, 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HARRISVILLE, N C., April 11, 1862.

E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please publish the following list of articles contributed by the Zoar Church Soldiers' Aid Society of Montgomery county:

Mrs Sam'l Hurley 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Mrs Jno Crawford 2 prs pants, 1 vest, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 yarn shirt, 1 cotton shirt, 2 bed quilts, 1 pillow and slip; Mrs Margaret Reynolds 1 bed quilt, 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary J Crawford 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss L A Crawford 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Mrs Parsons Harris 2 yarn shirts, 2 cotton shirts, 2 prs drawers, 3 prs pants, 5 lbs butter, 2 hams meat, 1 sheep skin, 10 gals whiskey, $1 cash; Miss Nannie V Harris 1 yarn shirt, 1 cotton shirt, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks, 3 towels; Miss Sallie Coggin 2 bed quilts, 2 prs drawers, 4 prs socks, 2 pillows; Miss Julia A Davis 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 1 neck comfort; Miss M C Bright 1 pr socks; Mrs Jesse Mullinix 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Miss M E Mullinix 1 blanket; Miss A E Sanders 2 prs gloves; Miss Nancy Davis 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Chaney Wallace 2 overcoats, 2 vests, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 2 neck comforts; Mrs P C Riley 2 prs pants, 1 pr socks; Mrs E Stafford 1 coverlet; Mrs Ann Hall 1 blanket, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 2 comforts, 1 towel, 1 hdkf, 5 lbs soap; Mrs H B Hall 2 prs pants, 4 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs socks, 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 2 prs gloves; Mrs Nath'l Bingham 2 prs pants, 2 shirts, 1 pr gloves, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 1 blanket, 2 bed ticks; Mrs B Tolbert 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 4 prs socks, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 1 bed tick; Mrs Wm Brewer 2 prs pants, 2 vests, 2 prs drawers, 1 shirt, 3 prs socks, 2 prs gloves, 2 blankets, 2 neck comforts, 2 pillows, 1 bed tick; Mrs Nancy Steed 1 pr socks, 1 towel; Mrs E L and Miss M E Harris 1 blanket; 1 pr pants, 1 yarn shirt, 1 cotton shirt, 2 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 neck comfort, 1 pillow case, 1 towel, 1 pr leggings, 1 bushel potatoes; Mrs Elizabeth Russell 2 blankets, 5 prs socks; Mrs E Russell 1 yarn shirt, 1 cotton shirt, 1 pr socks; Miss Mollie Davis 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Miss A C Sanders 1 coverlet, 1 pr socks; Mrs Eli Davis 1 counterpane; Mrs M Ludwick 1 pillow, 1 comfort, 1 pr slips; Mrs Jno F Cotton 1 quilt, 1 pillow and case, 1 pr socks, cash 50 cts; Mrs P C Sanders 2 prs pants, 1 comfort; Mr P C Sanders 2 overcoats, cash $1; Mr Dan'l Barton cash $4; Mr George Coggin 1 overcoat, 1 cloak; Mr L Russell cash 25 cts; Mrs John Morris 3 prs socks. The Officers of the Society are as follows: Miss A C Sanders, Pres't; Miss Nannie Harris and Miss Mollie Davis, Vice Pres't; Mrs Jesse Mullinix, Treas'r; Mrs John F Cotton, Sec'y.

Respectfully, JOHN F. COTTON.

The Tobacco in Richmond.—We learn that the government has taken the wise and timely precaution of gathering all the tobacco not removed from the city of Richmond in two warehouses, so that its destruction may speedily be accomplished should the necessity for this course ever arrive. Yesterday warnings were administered to parties having tobacco in this city to attend to its removal from the limits of Richmond.—*Rich. Ex.*

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held in the town of Fayetteville on Friday the 30th May.

D. A RAY, Pres't.

May 1, 1862. 22*tm

DIED,

In Cumberland County, N. C., on the 24th ult., after a brief illness, in the 26th year of her age, CATHARINE, wife of Neill McArthur, Jr., and daughter of John and Margaret Brown, leaving an infant and many relatives and friends to mourn her departure.

Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In accordance with a Resolution passed by the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society, April 25, 1862:

Whereas: Death has again visited us and taken from our midst one of our most worthy members in the person of our sister EUPHEMIA JOHNSON.

Resolved, 1st, That in this dispensation we humbly bow to the will of Him who sees all things from the beginning, and orders all things right.

Resolved, 2dly, That her Christian character was such as enables us to believe she is now where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Resolved, 3dly, That her family have been bereft of a most tender wife and mother and her neighbors of a warm true friend who sympathised with them in all their troubles, and made their sorrows her own, and this Society of a most devoted and worthy member whose virtues its members may be proud to emulate.

Resolved, 4th, That we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also one to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

S. M. L. LIVINGSTON,
M. McNEILL,
C. W. JOHNSON, } Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 5.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 25 to 26.
Beef Cattle—In demand.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn 1 15 to 1 20.
Cotton 8 75.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the

FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

RICHMOND, April 28.—Official dispatches were received at the War Department, from Gen. Lovell yesterday announcing the capture by the enemy of New Orleans.

The dispatches are dated the 26th instant, from Camp Moore, which is about 18 miles from New Orleans, on the railroad to Jackson, where Gen. Lovell has fallen back with his forces.

The dispatches state that the enemy's fleet had appeared in the harbour of New Orleans, and had demanded the surrender of the city. Gen. Lovell telegraphs that he refused to make the surrender. It appears, however, that he had no hesitation in evacuating the city. It is not known what amount of force Gen. Lovell had. The most considerable portion of his forces was composed of "Home Guard" troops, and it is considered doubtful whether he drew off with him more than five thousand troops.

Gen. Lovell telegraphs that, before falling back from the city, he destroyed the cotton in the warehouses and a large amount of public stores.

The iron-clad steamer Mississippi was destroyed. It is supposed that she was still on the stocks, as a dispatch was received here by the government but recently stating that an attempt to launch her had failed, on account of the ground having sunk beneath her stays. The Mississippi was an iron-clad frigate, a superior vessel of her class, and accounted to be by far the most important naval structure we had yet undertaken.

Nothing is said in Gen. Lovell's dispatch of the fate of the Louisiana, and there is strong supposition that she was sunk by the enemy's fleet.

Thus has fallen the largest *exporting* city in the world, the commercial metropolis of the South, containing a population of 170,000 souls.

It is not known what direction Gen. Lovell will take. On the supposition that he will join Gen. Beauregard at Corinth, it is calculated that an immediate action will occur there, or that an attempt will be made there at once to move the forces under Beauregard eastward. The situation is said to admit of no other alternative.

The loss of the great cattle country of Texas is accounted as not the least disastrous result of the illtimed fall of New Orleans; and some appreciation of this loss may be made when it is known that droves of cattle to the amount of more than 200,000 head were being driven through to New Orleans at the time of its unexpected capture by the Yankees.

It is understood that the subsistence of its armies in the field is likely to be a question of immediate concern to the government. Much of the cattle country in this State is already in the possession of the enemy; and the probability of an unexpected concentration of forces in Virginia or to the eastward is, we believe already conjectured by the government.—*Rich. Examiner, 28th.*

Further from New Orleans—The City not yet Surrendered.—MOBILE, April 27.—Com. Farragut promised the Mayor's Secretary, who visited the fleet under a flag of truce, to make a renewed demand for the surrender of the city, but that has not been done up to this hour (5, P. M.)

Our ship McRae came up from the forts under a flag of truce with forty wounded soldiers, and communicated with the Federal flag-ship. The result is unknown. It is reported that the Federals have refused to let her return.

The foreign legion is keeping guard over the city, and preserving order.

In a conference held with one of the Federal officers, after the correspondence between Mayor Monro and Com. Farragut, the officer left, declaring that he would shoot down the flag of the City Hall if it was not hauled down, and he actually brought his ship in range, but has not fired a shot thus far. It is reported that *the French and English men-of-war below have entered a protest against shelling the city.*

It is believed that the Yankee vessels are short both of provisions and ammunition.

The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense and the feeling of humiliation deep. Further than this, everything is the same as when the vessels first appeared. All are awaiting the shelling of the city if the Yankees dare do so.

Later—Official.—The following dispatch was received yesterday at the War Department by Adj't Gen. Cooper, from Gen. Lovell, dated Camp Moore, April 27:

"Forts Jackson and St. Phillip are still in good condition and in our hands. The steamers Louisiana and McRae are safe. The enemy's fleet is at the city, but have no forces to occupy. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal."

Abandonment of the Forts in Lake Pontchartrain.—MOBILE April 28.—The forts on Lake Pontchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th in haste, with considerable loss of supplies and the dismounting, but not the destroying, of the guns. At Fort Pike all the buildings were burned, including the telegraph office. The operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office, if possible. All the gunboats on the Lake have been burnt by our own people. The Mobile boats, Whiteman and Brown, and another—name unknown—with several others, are removing the troops, stores and ordnance to Manachock, after which, we fear, they also will be burnt. The Yankee fleet off Ship Island is returning to the station.

The Situation.—The surprise caused by the telegram yesterday, stating that New Orleans had been evacuated without a blow by Maj. Gen. Lovell, and left at the mercy of the foe, was scarcely less than the amazement which will be produced by the additional news from that quarter to-day. Gen. Lovell telegraphs from Camp Moore, 18 miles from the city, that, although he is there with his troops, the enemy are not in New Orleans. Com. Farragut called on the Mayor to surrender. That civic officer refused to do so. The inhabitants supported him in his decision, and order was strictly enforced by the Home Guard and the Foreign Legion, who did not leave, it seems, with the General. The Yankee Commodore then threatened to shell that great and wealthy metropolis, but at last accounts had failed to produce submission, while the Foreign Consuls had entered a formal protest against that inhuman course.

Such is the latest view to be had of the situation of New Orleans. All that seems to remain for the Federal Commodore is to commence the most abominable massacre of modern times; to go back the way he came; or wait if he can till his coadjutors can contrive to bring him assistance. He has no land force to help him at present, for the forts remain in our possession, the Louisiana still lies in wait beneath their guns, the river batteries below the city are intact, so that it would seem impossible for the transports or mortar fleet to come up. All that New Orleans has yet to dread is the mischief that can be wrought by Farragut's gunboats. Whether a land force could be brought by way of Ship Island is yet uncertain.

The city of New Orleans seems to have displayed a spirit worthy of its great name and ancient history. The evacuation of the place by the Confederate commander is still unintelligible, and inexplicable by any theory, save one, which we are unwilling to adopt until the whole facts of the case are known without leaving room for another.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Re-Organized.—We hear that the 18th Regiment N. C. T., re-organized last week by electing the following Field officers: Robert H. Cowan, Col.; Thomas J. Purdie, Lt. Col.; Forney George, Major.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The following Regulations of the War Department, in relation to the act of Congress, known as the Conscription Act, are published by authority, for the information of the public:

II.—ENROLLMENT AND DISPOSITION OF RECRUITS.

1. An officer, not below the rank of Major, will be detailed for each State to take charge of the enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation, and disposition of the recruits raised under this act.

2. Application will be made immediately to the Governors of the several States for permission to employ State officers for said enrollment, and in case such permission be not granted, officers of the army will be selected by the Department to perform that duty, under such regulations as may be prescribed. Where State officers are employed, the regulations of the respective States in regard to military enrollment will be observed as far as applicable.

3. The enrolled men in each State will be collected in camps of instructions by the officers in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health, and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the Department, and to each will be allowed a quartermaster and a commissary.

4. The commandants of the camps of instruction in the several States will call upon the Generals commanding the military departments, in which their camps may be situated, for competent drill officers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated, and in ordering them to the field will, as far as practicable, prefer those who have passed through the usual camp diseases. They will establish hospitals in connection with their camps, and make requisition for such medical attendance and stores as may be required.

5. The commandants of regiments, battalions, squadrons, and unattached companies, in service on the 16th inst., will send copies of their muster rolls to the commandant of the proper camp of instruction in their respective States, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps. The said commandants will apportion the recruits among such corps in proportion to the deficiency of each, except when otherwise specially directed by the Department, allotting, as far as practicable, to each such corps the men from the regions of country in which it has been raised. They will, from time to time, send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field, and will report on the first Monday of every month the number of recruits in camp, their condition, the number sent off during the month, and the regiments and corps to which they were sent.

6. The commandants of regiments and corps will distribute the recruits among their several companies, and in such as have not the number of companies allowed by law to a regiment, the said commandants may organize the required number of new companies, after first filling up the existing companies to the minimum numbers rey quired by law—that is to say, for each compan ; of infantry, 64 privates; of cavalry, 60 privates; of artillery, 70 privates.

7. The recruits will be apportioned among the several arms of service, according to their respective wants, consulting as far as practicable the preference of the men. Where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can be assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot; but recruits for the cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses.

III.—VOLUNTEERS FOR ENLISTING CORPS.

8. Persons liable to military service under the above act, not in service on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service on the 16th day of April, may report themselves prior to their enrollment at a camp of instruction within their respective States, where they will be enrolled, prepared for the field, and sent to the said company until the same shall be filled up.

9. Recruiting officers may be detailed, with the permission of the Generals commanding military departments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective States for the purpose of receiving for such regiments and corps in conformity with recruiting regulations heretofore adopted, (General Order No. 6.) volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respective States, prepared for the field, and sent to their respective regiments and corps until the same shall be filled up; or, if ready for the field, may be ordered directly to their corps by the officer so recruiting them.

IV.—VOLUNTEER CORPS HERETOFORE AUTHORIZED.

10. Persons liable to military service under this act, and not in service on the 16th day of April, may, until the 17th day of May next, volunteer in corps heretofore authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the Executive of any State, as part of the quota thereof, in pursuance of a call made upon such State by the President. Persons authorized to raise such corps, who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective States, and will deliver their muster rolls to the Commandant thereof.

11. The commandants of such corps as are completed on or before the 17th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, will report to the commandants of the recruits of their respective States, and with their corps will be placed by him in a camp of instruction, and reported immediately to the Department. Such corps will be under the command of the commandants of recruits in their respective States, and will be prepared for the field in like manner with the recruits, until removed from the camp. They will only be moved under orders from the Department, from the Commanding General of the army, or in urgent cases, from the Commanding General of the military department in which the camps may be situated; and in such cases report will immediately be made to the Department by the officer in command of the camp.

V. ADDITIONAL CORPS—GUERILLA SERVICE.

12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organization of new corps, no further authority for that purpose can be given, except that specially provided for in the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to organize bands of Partisan Rangers." For this latter purpose, applications must be made through the Commanding Generals of the Military Departments in which the said corps are to be employed.

VI. RE-ORGANIZATION OF TWELVE MONTHS CORPS.

13. All regiments, battalions, squadrons, and companies of twelve months volunteers will reorganize within forty days from the 16th of April, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and on such days as the Brigade Commanders may prescribe, and the said Brigade Commanders are hereby ordered to fix and announce the day for such re-organization as soon as practicable. No person who is to be discharged, under the provisions of the Act, will take part in such election.

14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the State faom which the men, or the major part thereof, may come; and when the election of field officers is to be made by the company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificates of election will be returned to the Adjutant General's office, and the officers will be commissioned by the President. They will, however, on receiving a copy of the certificate of election, immediately enter upon duty. Officers not re-elected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the Department.

VII. CORPS RAISED FOR LOCAL DEFENCE.

15. Corps raised for local defence will retain their organization during the term of such enlistment, unless previously disbanded; but members of such corps may volunteer into corps for general service as herein above provided.

VIII.—DISCHARGES.

16. When any company now in service for twelve months shall before the 16th day of July next attain the maximum numbers prescribed by this act, without including the men under 18 and over 35 years of age, all such men may be discharged, and such of them as remain in service on the said day will, upon their application, be discharged, whether such maximum be attained or not.

IX.—TRANSFERS.

17. The right to change company or corps in virtue of re-enlistment ceases to exist by the repeal of all laws in regard to re-enlistment; but transfers of individuals or of companies may be made as heretofore, within the discretion of the Department.

X.—SUBSTITUTES.

18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself, with the substitute, to the commandant of a camp of instruction, and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government until so accepted and enrolled.

XI.—EXEMPTIONS.

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act shall be required by the enrolling officer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt under the act of Congress, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of such exemption.

BE OF GOOD CHEER.

The article which we copy below from the Milledgeville Union is worthy the consideration of every citizen of the Confederacy:

There is nothing in the signs of the times to discourage any true man in the South. No true, loyal citizen, who entered into the revolution with the determination to fight through it, no matter what the cost, will be discouraged by anything that has happened in the last few weeks. If a city is taken here and a town there; a defeat at one place, and a surprise at another; if a fort is surrendered and the garrison taken—these we admit, are heavy blows; but they are as straws against a mighty current—they do not impede the revolution, which goes on, and will go on, while there is an army in the field around which to concentrate the millions of brave hearts that will yet press on to the struggle. Taking towns may have been a captivating idea with the Yankees; but they have already found it not worth the candle. Already they have left several places, which they could not keep without a garrison; and to garrison the thousands of cities and towns that might fall into their hands would prove an expensive job. We say also to our people, keep your temper. Don't abuse your Generals and officers because they may do some things which appear strange to you. But, above all, we most earnestly caution our people against abuse of their Government and those who are in authority. They are placed there by the people, and they must be fully aware of the great responsibility they are under to their constituents. Moreover, they have much at stake, more than any of us, because their lives, their honor, and their responsibility to God, all rest upon the manner in which they discharge the sacred trust confided to their keeping. We should be slow to blame, because we cannot, at our distance from headquarters, understand the circumstances which control the action of our authorized agents. We do not regard our President, or other officers, as above suspicion or criticism; but this is not the time to question the wisdom or patriotism of those who have been selected by the people to direct the affairs of the country. We hope to see the press refrain from unjust or harsh criticisms at this time. We are all in the same boat—the storm beats upon all with equal fury, and threatens all with the same fate. Before we are safely through, it would be well to trust in God and keep our faith strong and firm in the helmsman who directs the ship.

The Castor Oil Plant.—We urge on all farmers, and gardeners, who can procure seeds, the advantage of devoting good room to the Castor Oil plant. We are told by Mills:

The Palma-Christi, or Castor Oil plant, has been cultivated in Kershaw District with great success. Mr. Rudolphis, of Camden, some years ago, planted fifty or sixty acres of it, and from the berries expressed large quantities of cold drawn oil. The product was one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons to the acre, and its medical qualities as effective as those of the imported oil.

Generous Patriotism.—In this day of trial and peril, it is refreshing to hear of instances of generous and disinterested patriotism like the following: A gentleman called on the Secretary of the Treasury a few days since and handed him a bag of gold, as a donation to the Government, upon the express condition that his name should be known to no one but the Secretary. Upon counting the gold, it was found to amount to one thousand dollars.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

NOTICE.
Bank of Fayetteville,
16TH APRIL, 1862.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will take place in the Hall of the Bank on Monday, the 19th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
April 16. 17*td

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

ON MOTION, R. King, Sheriff of said County, returned and read aloud in open Court the following tracts of land which he proposes to sell to pay the tax due thereon for the year 1860:

	Tax.
Henry Davis, 160 acres, location, Wolf Pond,	4 58
Joseph B. McCallum, 513 acres, location, Scalding Branch,	28 95
Edward Wood for Joseph Wood, lots No. 85 and 86, Lumberton,	3 78
Edward McCallum, 1238 acres, location, Lumber River,	64 55
Peter McEachin, 1 Lot, Floral College,	1 42
Rogers & Stackly, 1 lot, Floral College,	1 78
—— Hart, 27½ acres, location, Lumber River,	3 69
Joseph Baker Guardian for Joel Jones, 76 acres, location, Alligator Swamp,	2 54
Mary Hill, 127 acres, Ashpole Swamp,	2 88
John Little, 48 acres, location, Lumber River,	92

From the Minutes. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.
April 3, 1862. 14-ts

Blank Warrants for sale here.

WM McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Sept. 13, 1861. 57-tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 36tf

A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.
☞Strict attention paid to orders.☜
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL
COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and
AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.
Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.
REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

Superior Pocket Cutlery.
RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated Pocket and Pen KNIVES. A good supply. E. J. HALE & SONS.
Nov'r 27, 1861.

TAX NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions begun and held for the County of Cumberland, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1862, I shall proceed on the first Monday in June next, to sell so much of the real estate of the persons herein named as will be sufficient to pay the Town and Rail Road Taxes due thereon, and costs:

½ of one lot on Green Street, listed by Chas. Colvin, Guar'n, for A. McAllister, for years 1858 and 1859. Amount taxes $10 60.

½ of same lot, listed by same, for M. J. Council, for years 1858 and 1859. Amount of taxes due $10 60.

1 lot listed by John T. Council, Court House Square, Miller lot, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount of taxes due $20 25.

1 lot on Green street, listed by J. T. Council, for Heirs of C. McAllister, for year 1860. Amount of taxes due $2 70.

3 lots on Maxwell street, listed by John McRae for Joseph Seawell, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $20 26.

1 lot corner of Bow and Green streets listed by W. Huske for Thos. C. Hall, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $37 12.

1 lot unlisted on Green Street, supposed to be the property of T. M. Sackett, et. al., for years 1858, 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $40 50.

JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
Town Tax Collector.
March 26, 1862. 11-ts

Lost or Mislaid.
TWO Blank Notes not filled up, signed by myself and endorsed by Patrick Murphy, made payable to any of the Banks at Fayetteville. All persons are forewarned not to use them, as they will not be paid.
DAVID MURPHY.
April 2, 1862. 13tf

TO HATTERS.

I WILL rent my manufacturing shop with all the fixtures in complete order for manufacturing HATS. As hats are in great demand, no doubt the business would be profitable to any person who may wish to engage in it.
DAVID GEE.
Fayetteville, April 25. 20-3t*pd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

Daniel McNatt, Adm'r, de bonis non of John McNatt, dec'd, Daniel McNatt, James McNatt, John McNatt, William McNatt, Daniel Regan and wife Rebecca, *against* James Wilkerson and wife Sarah, Wm. Gunn and wife Elizabeth.
Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. Wilkerson and wife Sarah, William Gunn and wife Elizabeth, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6w] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st
A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55t

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of
Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,
And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.
COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

COTTON YARN.
No. 19 Hay Street.
C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.
C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861, 27-

MACHINERY OIL.

WE are manufacturing from Pea Nuts, an Oil believed to be an excellent substitute for Sperm.
It is well adapted for burning as well as for Machinery.
Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 24. 94 4mpd

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 7. 6 tf

Wanted Immediately

AT the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, for which fair prices will be paid: 32 Mules; 32 sets of Wagon Gear; 8 yoke of Oxen, (young and large size;) 8 Timber Wagons; 2 Road Wagons; 2 Mule Carts and Harness; 5 pairs Timber Wheels. Apply to J. H. Roberts at Fayetteville or at Villa Beery P. O., New Hanover County, in person or by letter.
J. H. ROBERTS.
March 3, 1862. 4tf

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

THE Stay Law having postponed the settlement of suits for years, we will not hereafter insert Orders of Court without payment in advance. Please send $1 along with the Order, and more if it be of unusual length.
Feby 1862. E. J. HALE & SONS

REMOVAL.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to office formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bank.
JAS. G. COOK, P. M.
Dec. 30, 1861. 86-

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. M. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.
Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.
For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.
E. J. HALE & SONS.
Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1, 1860. 57-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay St.
May 14, 1859. 14

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

A NEW and beautiful assortment, just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Presbyterian Psalmodist

Character notes. A further supply just received.
July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

David McBryde, Adm'r with the Will annexed of Alexander McBryde, dec'd, Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Mary McBryde, *against* James B. Harris and wife Catharine, Angus McBryde, and Mary McBryde.
Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McBryde and Mary McBryde, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

Christian McRimmon *vs.* John R. McRimmon, Angus S. McCallum and wife Mary Ann, John McQueen and wife Henrietta, Arch'd McRimmon, Murdoch McRimmon, Joseph McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon, Neill McRimmon and Margaret McRimmon.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus S. McCallum and wife Mary Ann, two of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks for said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and a writ of Dower issued.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

ATTENTION!

MEMBERS of Co. E, 8th Reg't N. C. State Troops are notified to meet me at Fayetteville, on Thursday May 5th, or at Melver's Depot on Monday succeeding, to be paid off. J. R. MURCHISON, Capt.
April 28. 20-2tpd

I wish to enlist 25 more Men for Capt. F. N. Roberts's Company, to whom the usual Bounty of $100 will be paid.
$50 cash will be paid as soon as sworn in.
Volunteer at once, and secure the Bounty.
C. B. MURPHY.
April 23, 1862. 19tf

$100 BOUNTY.
$50 Cash when sworn in.
Fifteen or Twenty Recruits Wanted.

THE Conscription Act having passed and been approved by the President, I desire to get 15 or 20 Recruits for the service. Good clothing will be furnished by the State.
This call is made for the purpose of filling a Company now nearly ready for the service.
Come now, and save your Bounty before the 20 days have passed. Call at the Store of Henry McDonald, Gillespie street, Fayetteville, N. C.
D. M. McDONALD.
April 23, 1862. 19-4t

Cumberland Plow Boys.
RECRUITING!

ACCORDING to a late act of Congress, the Company must be increased to 125. As all men between the ages of 18 and 35 are declared in the service, here is a good opportunity for 50 to volunteer in an old organized corps. Send your names and address to Col. Jno. H. Cook, Fayetteville, N. C., Alex. R. Smith, Esq., Kyle's Landing, N. C., or myself at my father's residence immediately, as I have to return to Camp at an early day.
CHARLES H. BLOCKER.
Capt. Co. H, 24th Reg't N. C. T.,
Recruiting Officer for the Co.
April 20, 1862. 19-3w

25 Volunteers Wanted.

THE undersigned wish to enlist for their Company of Infantry 25 more good, reliable men, to each of whom the usual bounty ($100) will be paid, of which $50 in cash will be paid immediately on swearing in.
The usual pay, allowances, &c., and excellent arms, will be furnished.
Apply immediately to either of the undersigned, or, in their absence, to Col. John H. Cook.
C. B. COOK.
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
B. F. PEARCE.
March 24. E. J. HALE, Jr.

For Sale.

TEN sacks good Rio COFFEE.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 28, 1862. 20tf

NOTICE
To the Representatives of Deceased and Discharged Soldiers.

DURING the continuance of the war, I will collect, *free of charge*, the moneys due to soldiers who have died in service, were killed in battle, or discharged for disability, who resided in Cumberland or any of the neighboring counties. JNO. M. ROSE.
April 24, 1862. 19-4w

DESERTED!

RALPH HOWELL, a private of Co. G, 24th Reg't N. C. T., deserted his company on or about the 15th of Feb'y. Said soldier was born in Robeson Co.; aged 20 years; 5 feet 7 inches high; dark complexion, black hair and grey eyes. All civil and military authorities are requested to apprehend and confine him so that I can get him.
T. D. LOVE,
Capt. Co. G, 24th N. C. T.
Near Murfreesboro', April 20, 1862. 19-3tpd

More Troops for the War!!!

I AM authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a LEGION for the war. I want an additional regiment of Infantry, two Companies of Cavalry, and one company of Artillery. A bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to each soldier upon his enlistment. Cavalry are required to furnish their own horses, for which the government will pay them forty cents per day, and their full value if killed in battle. The best arms and equipments to be had in the Confederacy will be furnished. Recruits will be received singly or by companies. Turn out, and let's make short work with Abe.
☞Address me for the present at Kinston, N. C.
Z. B. VANCE,
Col. Comd'g 26th Reg't N. C. T.
April 18, 1862. 18-4t

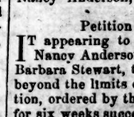
NOTICE

IS hereby given that Neill Ray, Jr., is authorized to collect and receipt for all claims due me during my absence. All those in arrears will please settle up immediately. J. S. RAY.
April 19, 1861. 18-2mpd

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FROELICH & ESTVAN, (C. S. Arms Factory,) is this day dissolved, by *mutual consent.*
Mr. L. FROELICH will carry on the business of said factory, on his own account, as sole proprietor.
LOUIS FROELICH.
Wilmington, N. C., April 14, 1862. 17-4w

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in Moore county, on the 7th inst., a negro boy who says he is free, and calls himself Geo. Johnson. He is of the following description:—Dark complexion, large flat nose, broad mouth; has an ulcer in the right groin, of a syphilitic character; bad teeth; five feet eight inches high, and about 35 years of age; intellect dull.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
K. H. WORTHY, Sh'ff.
April 14, 1862. 18-4t



After this date I will pay the highest cash prices for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish. D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

Notice.

HAVING been appointed Agent by Maj. Gen'l T. H. Holmes, for the purpose of collecting all the private arms in my county, I appeal to the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Cumberland, to bring them forward at the earliest moment possible. They are wanted to defend our homes.
I am instructed to purchase, beg, borrow or take.
HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.
April 14, 1862. 16tf

Sugar, Molasses, Salt and Rice.

4 HHDS. SUGAR, 15 Bbls. MOLASSES, 12 Bags SALT, and 125 Casks RICE. For sale on consignment by
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 14. 16-tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20. 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, A. D. 1862.

Arch'd B. McCormic, Adm'r of J. B. Stewart, dec'd. Against
Nancy Anderson, Lodon Davis and wife Mary, and Barbara Stewart.
Petition to Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Anderson, Lodon Davis and wife Mary, and Barbara Stewart, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May, 1862, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1862.
17*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.